The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,298.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town'.....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 15 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money-Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,841 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Madras	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	7	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tellicherin	9	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Colombo	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle	10	„ False Point	21
„ Nagapatam	12	Arrive Calcutta	22
„ Pondicherry	13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

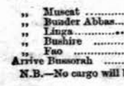
The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 7th instant at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Fao	27
„ Gundur	12	„ Bushire	31
			Sep.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	18	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Gundur	8
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and connection with the weekly service fro England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, the Barque SOOLOO, classed A 1, 1st year, in Lloyds, 473 tons register.—For price and all particulars apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Eden.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 193, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay. 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship VICTORIA CROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's dock.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Victoria Cross.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduct on of TWENTY PER CENT. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any part.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Sholfield"	March 20th	1573
"Bonnington"	April 12th	1132
Total Tons...		2705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is tenderously lowered.

There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—

It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required first neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently by we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c, are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention

to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., and Magnolia, ½ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import

are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,500 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserving Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sundry expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bonnington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish (Turpentine, &c

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Bathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Prassinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Balsattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hancox, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
1 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Travelling Hat,
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Courier Bag.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Umbrella.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Pair of Brushes in Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

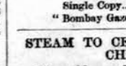
Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain Geo. Ryves, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 6th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 4th proximo.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship BALKAMAH, Poole, Master, from London, are requested to pay freight and send Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature. As also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand.

In case where boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1869.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE during July 1869.

A.
Adford, W., Messrs.
B.
Bromby, J. G.
Burjorjee Nowrojee Tatta.
Booth, J. R.
Burn & Co.
Bailey, W., Col.
Barrows, J. F.
Benn, B. D.
Boulton, W. A.
Blake, F.
C.
Curtaine, M.
Cursetjee Pestonjee, Messrs.
Cusick, T.
D.
Downs, W.
Darby, F.
Davison, J. R. R.
Dickson, W.
Ditton, E. W.
F.
Francis, N.
G.
Goodwin, H.
Graves, J.
Godfrey.
Grant, Remy.
Gowart, F. F.
Goltchman, S.
George, T.
H.
Hedelman, E.
Hocking, R.
Houlton.
J.
Joseph, T., Mrs.
Johnson, W.
L.
Lyle, A.
Louis, H. A.
Lowe, J. B.
Leckey, E.
M.
Morris, J.
Morriss, H.
Melbouk, J.
Mullane, R. O.
Moore, J. H.
Maders, A.
Milner.
N.
Nanabhoy Vicajee.
Nicholette, H. S.
P.
Patten.
Pringle, R.
Poole, C. H.
Phair, C. E.
Pearse & Sorabjee, Messrs.
Pearson, J. C.
Parkey, E. S.
R.
Rainford, P. E.
Robbins, T. R.
Richmond, D.
Rogers, H. M.
Richardson, Peter.
S.
Smith, J. B.
Scott, J. A.
Steeling, W.
Scharf, F.
Swan, H. H., Capt.
Stuart, J. C.
Shaw, A. M.
Smith, J. D.
T.
Todd, J.
Thurston, Mrs.
Thom, J.
Thomson.
Trenn, S.
Tossette, G.
W.
Waterman, W.
Wilkinson, W.
Warren, A.
Withal Succaramjee Nougrahy.
Wilson, W.
White, C.
Weeche, W. F.
Wern, W.
Y.
Young, R. F.
Young, G.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, will be PAYABLE on or after the 7th instant, at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, on producing the Receipts for the 1st Call.

Those who have not received the 1st and 2nd Dividends are requested to apply at once for the same, otherwise their Claim will be forfeited.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE,
Liquidators Cutch Financial Association (Limited).

Bombay, 2nd August, 1869.

FIVE RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, yesterday evening, from the pocket of the undersigned, one POCKET BOOK, with three Receipts of the "Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company," Nos. 1048, 2105, and 2415 standing in the name of Veraljall Oothowjee, therefore I beg to give this notice that whoever brings the same to me at Hunman Lane, No. 48, or Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s Office, will receive the above reward. Information of loss of the above receipts has been given at the Company's Office, yet those who make use of the lost receipt will be responsible themselves.

VERAJLALL OOTHOWJEE.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

WANTED, by an English House in Calcutta, a GENTLEMAN to MANAGE their IMPORT DEPARTMENT. He must be accustomed to Correspondence, and have a thorough knowledge of the Piece Goods trade, and of business generally. Address B. C., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; extensively used in India and the Colonies as a preventive to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Teacher & Co., Limited, (Medicine Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw special attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pintsat Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 11-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs.	32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„	28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	„	22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„	33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs.	30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„	25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„	22	
Medoc, Red capsule	„	15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	„	22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 16 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favourite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL, & Co,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

LEARY & Co.'s CLARETS.—

St. Emilion	Quarts	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do.	Pints	„ 6-8	„
Medoc	Pints	„ 8	„
St. Julien	Quarts	„ 16	„
Do.	Pints	„ 9	„
Monton	Quarts	„ 24	„
Do.	Pints	„ 13	„

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bertrand-aux-Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

CLARET.—Medoc St. Julienne.....	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„ 12 „
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	„ 15 „
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„	1 „	„ 20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„ 25 „
BRANDY.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„ 22 „
Do. do.	„	1 „	„ 30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„ 20 „
SHERRY.—Gibb & Bruce's genuine	„	2 „	„ 18 „
Do. red „	„	2 „	„ 22 „
Do. Amontillado „	„	2 „	„ 30 „
SHERRY.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case.		Rs. 18	per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast."
"with a Saltier."

AY...	...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens ...	...	„ 31
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	...	„ 38
Royal Bouzy, Very Dry	...	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens ...	...	„ 50
Verzenay Imperial	...	„ 50
Muscat Moselle	...	„ 30
Port, Choicest Old and Dry.	...	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	...	„ 38
Sherries	Rs.	24, 28, 32, 40, 50
Whisky. Finest Irish or Scotch		Rs. 2,
Cognac Brandy, C. Tovey's § 1	...	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. can and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

The smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELLY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th, September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicubici) ..... 12 as. „
A Liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	12	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each...	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Lasted Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	8	„ 15
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mouds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland / Eglington	Drab latest shape ..... Tall	19	0
	Jerome		30	
	Cantab			
	Isis			
	Derby / Worthing	Drab and Black	7	8
	Brighton			
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland / Eglington	The new shape ..... Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall... ... ... per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	4	8
BADHAM'S	Regent...	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian...	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0
BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS.	Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.		
BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT.	The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.		
ELLWOOD HELMETS.	Hunting / Shooting / Riding / Walking	With patent "inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.	
HAWKES' HELMETS.	The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.		

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	15	„ 30
	do. do. enamelled	16	„ 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
	do. Collar Studs	8	„ 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„ 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„ 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes ...		
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	12½	to 25
	Gent's

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining. Rates as appended. New Freres have gone down to Rs. 215.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	La.t dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	126 nl.
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100	Nil.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	115
5,250	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,620
33,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	355
43,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
13,535	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,496	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,710*
19,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,020
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	665
...	7,000	150	Nil	Frere Land	215
22,000	5,000	4,125	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,305
5,000	2,000	1,250	Nil	Port Canning	320

(* With dividend.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300

Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	300ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
...	12,000	11,000	1750ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	100do.	Do. New	575
500	1,880	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
150	8,500	all	100ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,500	100ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	125 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,900
200	3,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	365
120	2,500	all	400 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	790
900	500	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
730	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	600
300	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	550
5,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' F'ld'g's Co.	33—35
500	2,000	300	9	Rumachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	70
25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '69	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
150	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	570
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	125

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.		1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6	Do.	do. 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6	Do.	do. 1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight.		109½
Do.	60	Do.	do. 109½
Madras	30	Do.	do. 99
China	60	Do.	do. 220

CALCUTTA.—28TH JULY, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 94-4, 94-6 and 94-8, or 5-12, 5-10 and 5-8 discount.

Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 103-8.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 109-6.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-10.

In Shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,575.

National Bank shares at Rs. 138.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares 50at Rs. 145 each.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 205.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 310, 312½ and 315, and again down to Rs. 305.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares a considerable number, to different parties, at Rs. 82.

The Directors of the Simla Bank have declared a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, for the half-year ended 30th June 1869, being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, payable on and after 1st August 1869.

The Assam Company have declared an *ad-interim* dividend of Rs. 5 per share, or at the rate of 2½ per cent. payable in Calcutta, at Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn & Co.'s Office, on and after 2nd August 1869.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.
Leckie, Colonel, Superintendent Army Clothing, on duty, from Poona.
Warner, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Hunter, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., from leave, to Poona.
Hunter, Major, 5-24th Royal Artillery, to join, to Meean Meer.
Davies, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Nuggur.
Lyons, Captain, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 30th July, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. T., Staff Assistant Surgeon Moore, General Depot, is directed to proceed forthwith to Poorundhur to assume medical charge of the Poorundhur Sanitarium, vice [Assistant Surgeon Elliott, reported sick.

Dr. Moore will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 31st July, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed :

Baroda Station Order, dated 16th July 1869, appointing Lieutenant J. M. Heath, Adjutant 28th Regiment N. I., Station Staff officer, vice Major Gordon.

9th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 22nd July 1869, directing Lieutenant R. E. Reay, Quarter master, to perform the duties of Adjutant, in addition to his own, vice Lieutenant Bean, proceeded on medical certificate.

3rd Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 28th July 1869, directing Captain R. H. Adie, to perform the duties of Quartermaster, specially, in addition to his own, with effect from the 19th instant, vice Lieutenant Mellae.

The General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has kindly made the following notification to the General Committee of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for 1869 :—

"Goods sent for exhibition will be charged at first class rate, viz : ten pice per ton per mile both going and returning.

"Two mens belonging to each corps will be allowed to travel free, in charge of the goods both to and from the Exhibition, each corps being allowed to send two tons only. The risk and responsibility must be accepted by the senders, the Company being held altogether free from such risk."

The Central Committee will also be prepared to pay the ordinary travelling expenses of two men from each regiment and one from each Battery (in addition to those conveyed by the Railway Company) who being exhibitors, accompany their goods to Poona.

With reference to the Regulations quoted at margin, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct

G. O. C. No. 402 of 1857. that Running Drill be practised in

G. O. C. No. 397 of 1869. all the Native Infantry Regiments

under the same conditions as those laid down for European troops.

With reference to the programme for the "Assault of Arms" at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1869, as published in G. O. C. No. 430 of the 10th May last it is notified that the four last events under the head "Cavalry and Infantry" are open to all comers, European or Native, being Soldiers.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

1st Battalion 21st Foot.—Captain H. J. Edgell from 22nd July to 20th August 1869, to proceed to Ghirzee, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion 21st Foot.—Surgeon J. F. Laughead from 22nd July to 7th August 1869, to proceed to Ghirzee, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Behar (s)	Leckie	Hongkong, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Arne Royden	Nicholson	Liverpool.
	Vice Admiral Tegethoff	Bordeick	Amherst.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship The Foundling, to Liverpool.

Ship Teazer, to Coast and Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 28	Burmah (s)	...	...
	Czarewitch	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 27 Mussel Merchant ..... Mauritius.

Now ready

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Sindh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Trencher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FINCH—July 31st, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain W. J. Finch, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
O'NEIL—July 31st, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. James O'Neil, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BOYCE—July 28th, at 4, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant Henry A. Boyce, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FLOWDEN—July 20th, at Abbottabad, Punjab, the wife of Captain T. C. Flowden, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of twin-sons.
POWLETT—July 23rd, at Jeypore, the wife of Captain P. W. Powlett, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, of a son, still-born.
SEWELL—July 24th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Captain R. M. Sewell, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

BARNARD—July 28th, at Etawah, of rheumatic gout, A. C. Barnard, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

THE sufficiency of the law of libel to keep the press within due bounds, and to protect private feelings and personal character, is a question once more raised by the conflict between Mr. Grenville Murray and Lord Carington. We have not seen the libel which led to the assault and to the subsequent proceedings and riot in the police court, but the purport of a publication described as "infamous" is not at all necessary to the consideration of the subject. So far as the personal quarrel goes, what one is most struck with is, first, wonder that Mr. Grenville Murray should have been able to maintain his place in society, even club society, so long, and, next, why Lord Carington should have thought Mr. Murray, or his son, or the *Queen's Messenger* worth any notice. We remember a golden maxim applicable to nearly all quarrels of this kind. "Always have regard to the character of your assailant," said an old stager to a young one. "You do not fight a cabman, you *take his number*." Lord Carington made a mistake in his estimate of his supposed calumniator, when, instead of taking his number, he made a "dent" in his hat; and a still greater mistake, if, at any time, he used language intended to provoke a duel; for a duel with Mr. Grenville Murray would not have been an elavating encounter, and, under the circumstances, enabled Mr. Murray to scorn the notion of a fight on the plea that he was "an officer of mature age and belonging to a grave profession," and that his antagonist was an "illiterate lad," "young enough to be his son." By this time, and it is nearly always the case, Lord Carington must be aware that the course he adopted was the worst of all those open to him; for, he did not soundly thrash the alleged libeller; he did not succeed in obtaining a retractation; he brought himself within the law; he gave wide currency to the libel; he was indirectly the cause of the scandalous scene in the police court. He might, however, have had recourse to more dignified measures—he might have brought the conduct of the supposed offender before the Committee of the Club; or have abstained from noticing the libel at all—the better course of the two. As the calumnious article reflected on a dead father, the son could not bring an action at law, for we have not yet imported into England the French code which protects the characters and memories of ancestors. The worst course was to raise the alleged defamer of the dead into the position of one with whom it was creditable to risk a personal encounter. Moreover, there was just the chance that the person fixed upon by the outraged Peer might not be the real Simon Pure, rather an unpleasant reflection to a just-minded man. We have already known in India half a dozen instances of egregious mistakes in guessing *who* were the authors of contributions to our own columns, and similar blunders would have been made had the articles been libellous. Men get alike credit to which they are not entitled and blame which they do not deserve from the bad habit of ignorant and indiscriminate guessing. Lord Carington, however, does not seem to have been far wrong in his guess. If Mr. Murray was not the Upas-tree, at least he had lived under its shadow. Still the young Peer would have acted more wisely had he refrained from soiling his hands in a personal assault. Experience has shown that all attempts to revive the truculence of the old *John Bull*, and the vulgar venom of the once notorious *Satirist* prove failures so long as the writers and publishers are left in their original obscurity. Even aided by this uproar and riot we may be sure that the *Queen's Messenger*, if it be run after for a month will expire of inanition at no distant date. To keep it alive would require a series of assaults and summonses, and one is sufficient as an example of what to avoid. We can imagine injuries for which the law supplies no adequate remedy, or remedy at all, and, since duelling is abolished we cannot strongly blame the use of private force to punish a wrong not cared for by the law. But these are few and singularly provocative. On the whole the public interest is the better served by setting in motion the hand of authority. Practically the journals now-a-days make it a point of honour to abstain from any reference to private life, and in this respect, at least, they are conducted in an exemplary manner. When they wander from the path of truth or honour there are judges and juries to correct them. Recourse to personal chastisement by private force are rarely undertaken except on these conditions—that the would-be chastiser is clearly the stronger, and that the attack is a surprise. A brave strong man would return the blow, and a weak one forewarned would take care to provide himself with arms, and not scruple to use them. Happily we live in more refined and generally juster times than our ancestors, and, happily also, Lord Carington's error of judgment forms the exception to the general rule of leaving society or the law to deal with offenders like the Murrays.

WE are pained by the perusal of the report of the Bank of Bengal. It was a great institution, and doubtless has done much for the benefit of Bengal. It even now aspires to be the nucleus from which is to arise the Bank for all India. And yet, in the establishment of such an institution, there seems to have been no one capable of drafting the few sentences composing the report of the directors without infringing the strict rule of accuracy.

It commences by saying that "the demand for accommodation has at no time during the six months been active." It adds the "rates have ruled from 10 per cent. on private bills and 9 per cent. on Government securities, the rates with which the half-year opened, to 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. at its close." Now, we ask, whether this description really represents what has been the actual state of affairs during the half year. It gives no hint by which any one can imagine that the mercantile community were ever mulcted at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for any bills with a currency over 60 days which they might wish to discount. It leads no one to suppose the Bank's holdings in Government securities were increased from some 36 lacs in January to 94 lacs in April, when the screw was applied most severely. How could there be renewed activity in trade, when every tendency to improvement was repressed by dear money—unnaturally dear money too, for the directors themselves say "the demand for accommodation has been at no time active." It was an artificial dearness caused by their own purchases of Government securities. Was the Bank rate for private bills seven per cent. at the close of the half-year? We understand that was the rate for bills within 30 days, 8 per cent. being the charge above 30 days and 10 per cent. for bills above 60 days.

And yet we have stated facts: facts which we believe no one will be able to reconcile either with the tone of the report or with the statements contained in it.

The report proceeds to say that the net profits amount to Rs. 9,86,096, and immediately afterwards admits that Rs. 2,36,153-11-1 have been appropriated to meet bad and doubtful debts, the major portion being taken from the reserve fund. We always laboured under the impression that "net profits" meant the available surplus after defraying all charges and writing off all losses, but we have lived to learn. The question, however, arises—What would the directors of the Bank of Bengal have done had there been no reserve fund? Would they have divided their "net profits" and left the bad and doubtful debts to take care of themselves? During the half-year the reserve fund has been reduced more than 11 per cent., so that the question is now or will very shortly become a pertinent one.

When did those bad debts in Rangoon originate, and how many more has the Bank of Bengal on its books which require continued renewals and a "depreciated position of the obligants" to come to be named as doubtful? We ask the question, because we are given to understand that others, regarded as bad; advances which had been made in Rangoon when Mr. Dickson, though bent on amalgamation, refused the reasonable request of those with whom he came to confer that the accounts of the Bank of Bengal should be subjected to an impartial audit.

We truly grieve to see an institution which had so much power for good, lowering its prestige and damaging the position of all banking establishments in India. The misdeeds of one member, rightly or wrongly, affect the position of the whole family. We have rejected the advances of the Bank of Bengal. We wished no rulers over us from Bengal. But we both hoped and wished that the career of that institution, in its own proper sphere, would be useful to the community and profitable to its shareholders—neither the report nor the statement of accounts appended to them gives us much confidence. We confess that a liability of 14 lacs and an asset of some 5 lacs, both under the head of "sundries," are not very assuring. There is an affectation of details in the disbursements which contrasts strangely and too forcibly with the manner in which other items of expenditure and receipt, and not these alone, are lumped together.

It is not to be wondered at that a body of directors who could issue such a report and such a statement should uphold their wrongful intrusion among us. They declare the "maintenance of their agency in Bombay indispensably necessary for the satisfactory conduct of the Bank's business." The tone of the paragraph is certainly altered, sadly changed from that which once pervaded their statements, but it is as obdurate as ever. Regardless of the interests of the shareholders, they fly directly in the face of the Secretary of State for India. What he has expressed his disapproval of, they consider indispensably necessary. They will not yield what the Government of India is really in earnest in its desire to secure. Such an unequal contest cannot last long. Surely the directors cannot have calculated the cost to those whose interests they are bound to conserve, or to themselves. In private life were a tale of a similar character told, wise heads would shake their grey locks and mutter "neck or nothing." We trust such is not the policy which guides the directors of the Bank of Bengal.

CAPTAIN G. A. A. WARNER, of the Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

MAJOR GENERAL SKINNER, C.B., officiating Political Resident at Aden, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from 25th May last, on medical certificate.

COLONEL W. D. AITKEN, R. A., Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, has been allowed furlough to Europe for three months on private affairs, under Rule 9 of Furlough Regulation of 1868.

WE notice an announcement of the death, at Etawah, from rheumatic gout, of Mr. A. C. Barnard, of the Civil Service.

MR. SHAW, of Kangra, the enterprising traveller who has lately visited Yarkand, has been heard of (says the "Pioneer") at Sissar, in Ladak, on his way back to India.

WITH reference to the approaching Peshawur fair, the "Pioneer" has been desired to announce that the Commissioner of Peshawur will be happy to answer any inquiries which persons interested may address to him.

THE Goververment of India is stated to have sanctioned Rs. 20 000 for the current year, on account of the examination of the coal beds of the Central Provinces and the Berars, with directions that the expenses in the Berars should be charged to the Assigned Districts.

CHOLERA is reported to have made its appearance in H. M.'s 14th Regiment at Cawnpore, nine men having been carried off in three days. Hardly any of those attacked have survived. The affected companies have been sent into camp several miles from the station. The epidemic does not appear to have prevailed in any degree among the native population.

THE Brahmos have taken to the rite of baptism. The Jatkarma, or birth festival of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's fourth child, was celebrated on Sunday week by the infant's immersion. After the usual service the presiding minister offered a short prayer, gave the child the name of "Nirmal Chunder Sen" and pronounced the benediction.—*Friend of India*

THE "Pioneer" believes there is no foundation for the report in the "Englishman" as to the formation of a committee to report on the best description of horse fit for native cavalry. "Nor do we recognize," adds our contemporary, "the name of Major Frere as a well-known Bengal light cavalry officer, neither were we aware of the existence of Colonel Thornhill, of the Bombay army, both of whom are said to be members of this committee. Can Frere and Thornhill be misprints for Harris?"

THE Government have decided that when wings of British regiments are garrisoning two separate stations, and will probably remain apart for a considerable time, a moonshee to aid the officers in studying the language will be allowed to each wing.

WE hear that at Kamptee last week, a European loafer, whose name has not reached us, shot a native—a cook—through the shoulder. The delinquent has been committed to the Criminal Sessions at the High Court, Bombay, by the Magistrate.—*Central India Times*, July 31.

ON the completion of the Memorial Church at Cawnpore, the Government of India has decided to make over the present Garrison Church to the Church of Scotland for the use of the Presbyterians of the Garrison. All tablets and monuments in the present church will be removed to the new one.—*Pioneer.*

WE hear from Lucknow that Colonel Barrow, C.B., Financial Commissioner, intends to take leave to the hills, for three months, from the 15th August. The gallant Colonel has been for years in harness, and though intending year after year to take leave, has always at the last moment changed his mind and remained at his post.—*Pioneer.*

WE are glad to hear that the claims of the grandchildren of Conductor Shaw, who was killed in the defence of the Magazine at Delhi in 1857, having been represented to Government, three of the boys have been nominated to the Lawrence Asylum, and some provision, we believe, will be made for the other two children, who are girls.—*Pioneer.*

KAMPTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30TH JULY.

JOSEPH F. THOMPSON, overseer in the P. W. D., committed suicide yesterday evening by shooting himself. The circumstances that led him to commit self-destruction in the manner he did have not been ascertained. The ball entered in by the mouth and escaped at the back of the head, so that death must have been instantaneous. The deceased lately arrived here from Roorkee, in the North-West Provinces, and previous to his admission into the Engineering Department, belonged to H. M's. 7th Hussars. Much grief is felt at his death, for Thompson was quite a young man, and much liked by his friends.

SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

31ST JULY.

MORE than twenty-two inches of rain since I last wrote! After prophesying every evening that "to-morrow it's sure to rain," and pretending to discover a damp appearance in the sky, the windows of Heaven have opened. For some days it seemed as if they had got jammed open, and weren't going to shut at all. The above is considered quite an abnormal rain-fall for Surat. The 13th (not the regiment) inaugurated the downpour, and frogs, combined with mud, have infested the place ever since. The frogs are very fine up here. There is one large animal near my bungalow with a powerful bass voice. The creature had a well-grounded notion that it could beat a buffalo at bellowing, and I can't undertake to say that it couldn't. It had *such* a voice. I fancy it used to fill itself with sound and then let it out with a rush. Bless you, the bass notes of our church harmonium would have vibrated with rage could it have heard that frog.

By the way, I once mentioned an *organ* which adorned our church. Well, that instrument has disappeared. Imagine my astonishment on going there for the first time after my arrival to find *no organ and no gallery*. It is reported that the sight of that *gal-aury* that used to be so trim before, brought its grey pipes with coolies to the hammer. The disease, I need hardly say, was organic. Peace to its pedals!

An organist that was once a thing of beauty in our church, has also disappeared. He went away, luckily, forgetting to pack up the harmonium. Since that time, Her Majesty, who takes a great interest in him, has provided lodgings for him in a roomy hotel, where the diet is wholesome, and, I believe, on the teetotal principle.

Our gymkhana is very healthy. It is proposed, I hear, to play a match, South against North of the Nerbudda, soon, and, if possible, one against Bombay. More news when or before these come off. *O Reservoir.*

OUR PRESTIGE ON THE FRONTIER.

A CIRCUMSTANCE connected with the late abortive raid in Huzara may be held significant of our improved *prestige* on the frontier. The Hussunzais, hitherto always consistently rude in their communications, have, on this occasion, volunteered an exculpatory statement denying all complicity in the aggression. They add that though they have ventured several times to petition for the release of the Khan of Agrore, yet that they acknowledge it to remain entirely within the right and power of the British Government to do as seemeth it good in the matter.—*Pioneer.*

IPECACUANHA.

WE learn that Dr. Anderson, who his now in England, has in view the introduction of more plants of ipecacuanha for cultivation in India. He will endeavour to secure all available plants from the Botanical Gardens in Europe. Dr. Hooker, of the Royal Gardens, Kew, has been already communicated with by the Government. Seeds unfortunately cannot be had in Europe, all the plants in cultivation having as yet proved sterile; and they could only be secured by persons who have access to the native habitats of the plant. An attempt will be made to rear some of the plants at Darjeeling and in the Neilgherries. The successful treatment of dysentery by ipecacuanha has proved the most gratifying discovery of modern medicine.—*Friend of India.*

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

THE Imperial Gazetteer of India is now sure to be well done. After long misunderstanding between the Governments of India and Bengal, Dr. W. W. Hunter has been appointed, as we urged nearly a year ago, to prepare a Gazetteer of Bengal, and to superintend the other provincil gazetteers so far as to see that they are compiled on a uniform plan. When all have been prepared and the results of the census of January 1871 are known, the materials for a Gazetteer of India will be complete. We trust Dr. Hunter will be well supported by the provincial Governments. In addition to a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month, with travelling charges, he is to receive a deputation allowance of Rs. 300 and to have an establishment not above Rs. 400 a month. This arrangement reflects great credit on the Governments of India and Bengal. Dr. Hunter's work on the Bengal Gazetteer ought to help him in the continuation of his *Annals of Rural Bengal* and in his promised historical account of the tenures of Bengal, especially that of the Permanent Settlement. The Board of Revenue contains a mine of wealth in the shape of records which only the white ants disturb.—*Friend of India.*

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning Company was held at Calcutta last Thursday. The meeting, which was very numerously attended, was presided over by Mr. W. Swinhoe. As an amendment upon the chairman's proposition that the report be adopted and the accounts passed, Mr. C. J. A. Pritchard moved—"That the adoption of the report of the directors for the year ended the 30th April 1869, and the accounts submitted therewith, be postponed for the present, and that three or more shareholders be appointed a committee with power to add to their number, for the purpose of effecting a careful and impartial scrutiny into the general affairs and management of the company, and that the result of such scrutiny be reported to the shareholders at a meeting to be held on a future date to be hereafter fixed, but as soon as possible." Considerable discussion took place, and a great many questions were asked and answered, and ultimately the amendment was carried. On the subject of the directors retiring annually, which was moved by a Mr. Snell, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Hyde, a further amendment was moved by Mr. A. G. Roussac as follows:—"That a committee consisting of Mr. Hechle, Mr. Roussac, Mr. Pritchard and Baboo Tincowrie Doss, be appointed, associated with the present directors, to revise the articles of association and to submit the same for approval at a special meeting of shareholders to be called as soon as possible." This amendment was seconded by Mr. Judge, and accepted by the other directors, and carried *nem. con.* At the close of the meeting the chairman intimated that another call would have to be made.—*Englishman.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 30TH JULY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Manchester Market shows an hardening tendency.

7 lb. Shirtings ..... 9s. 9d.
8¼ ,, ,, ... 11s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist ..... 1s. 5d.

The ship Ardgowan has arrived from Bombay.

SIMLA.

(*Mofussilite.*)

WE learn from Simla that the Maharaja's ball takes place at Simla on the 6th proximo at the United Service Club. The festivities are to be on a princely scale, and regardless of expense. The fancy ball, given by Sir William and Lady Mansfield, comes off in September.

The Viceregal hospitalities are highly appreciated. It is said the Countess Mayo presents all young ladies who take part in the popular *tableaux vivants* given at Peterhoff, with their dresses or costumes: this generosity is as it should be. But if Her Excellency thus aids in destroying bachelors, it is to be hoped that staff appointments will be bestowed on the poor victims.

The unhealthiness of Simla still continues; and people, horrified at DeRenzie's 16th class water, have adopted the Bengal plan of collecting rain water for drinking purposes.

Some marriages are on the tapis. The lovely Miss D****d's amongst the number.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SNAKE POISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I have two or three proofs that my memo. about experiments with snakes on dogs, and the antidotes, *i. e.* carbolic acid and ammonia, have been of interest, so much so that within a day of my article being perused, the said antidotes were indented for from the apothecaries, who ought, I think, to supply in future gratis. This morning a fine fresh cobra was brought in, two pariah dogs secured, and each was bitten by it; one was left to its fate, the other was experimentalised on with the acids. The results of each case I note underneath.

TURPIN.

Sooric, Beerbhoom, July 22, 1869.

CASE NO. 1.

A full grown dog was bitten by a fresh spectacled cobra at 25 minutes past 11 o'clock on the tail and leg.

20 minutes past 12.—Lying down, breathing heavily.

25 minutes past 12.—Stands when raised, but falls at once.

30 minutes past 12.—Starts up to run but falls down

32 minutes past 12.—Is unable to stand, howls piteously, whole body convulsed, tongue hangs, eyes dilated.

15 minutes to 1.—Lying on side quite insensible, mouth open, tongue hanging and quite blue, spasms all over.

11 minutes to 1.—Dead.

Time 1 hour and 24 minutes.

CASE NO. 2.

Also a full grown dog bitten by the same snake (cobra), bitten at 6 minutes to 12 o'clock.

3 minutes to 12.—Acids applied, after wounds are scarified.

25 minutes past 12.—12 minims of ammonia given in wine glass full of water.

10 minutes to 1.—Quite well, none the worse.

15 minutes past 1.—Inactive; gave 12 more minims.

5 P.M.—Quite well and jolly.

PROGRESS IN TURKISH ARABIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE measures which Midhut Pasha, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Turkish Arabia, has advocated since his arrival at Bagdad, seem to promise better things for this long-neglected province. A general feeling, that property was insec

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOOK-EATING WORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you or any of our readers favour me with information as to a means of destroying insects which prove so destructive to books, &c ?—Yours, &c.,

A. K.

THE MISSING CHARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Catholic," referring in your issue of to-day to "the munificent sum of Rs. 50,000" set apart by the late Mr. Francis Fernandez for charitable purposes, and urging the stringent necessity for such aid being given to several charitable institutions, calls upon the trustees "without delay" to hand over the amount to the Roman Catholic Bishop, or, in his absence, to his deputy, if they have not done so already.

That such a bequest has been made is a matter of fact, but I am sorry to say the trustees have been strongly advised that the bequest is void under section 105 of the Indian Succession Act; and should they apply any of the trust funds to the objects of the said bequest, they would have to recoup the amount to the residuary legatees out of their *own* pockets.

However willing, therefore, the trustees might be to aid the charitable institutions mentioned by your correspondent, their hands are completely tied by the wording of the law, and they cannot take any action in the matter.

When the tombstone, referred to by your correspondent, was erected, the trustees were ignorant of the provisions of the Indian Act, which they believe are an innovation on the English law on the subject, and could therefore foresee no possible obstacles in the way of gratifying the generous wishes of the testator.—Yours, &c.,

A TRUSTEE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter in your issue of this date with the above heading affords me an opportunity to state facts anent the bequest of the late Francis Fernandez for charitable objects. It is true that the will, which was written by an attorney, provides for a bequest of *fifty thousand rupees* for the purpose stated, but the same has not been paid. The heirs of the deceased, ambitious of immortalizing his name, lost no time soon after his death in putting the inscription on his tomb-stone, which, it must be observed, is not within the sacred precincts of the Cathedral Church of N. S. de Esperanca but in the verandah on the west side to the church. "He has left an immense fortune to be divided between his heirs and the poor." One would suppose after reading the epitaph that the legatees as in duty bound had carried out the testator's will; but such is not the case. When the time arrived for the payment of the bequest, the legatees armed themselves with counsel's opinion that the said bequest *could not be enforced* in a court of law, and have thus evaded the faithful performance of the last will of their father. The legatees have been told that the law *does not prevent* them from discharging the obligation, and that they are bound by moral law to do so, but all in vain. One of them is reported to have said—"let the poor whistle."

The wardens of the Church of N. S. de Esperanca should look into this matter more closely. One of the two alternatives is unavoidable—either the legacy should be paid to the poor, or the lying slab should be dashed to pieces.—Yours, &c.,

2nd August. CHARITAS.

A GOOD WORD FOR MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe your to-day's remarks on Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee are mistaken and unfounded. That the Hindoos should come forward willingly to subscribe to his testimonial was ever a matter of surprise to any one acquainted with the reason why the testimonial was given him is improbable; but when you confess that you are not surprised at all, you indicate or assume thereby that some are surprised. Why, the five lectures he gave in Bombay on the working of the East India Association, were as well for the benefit of the Parsees as for the Hindoos. The change which he made by his lectures was both in the Parsee society as well as in the Hindoo society. The papers which he read in the East India Association were for the interest of India and not of the Parsee community. The Hindoo princes who have subscribed to his testimonial probably do not know of him more than that he is a very useful member of society, that he is greatly loved by all the Parsees, and that he has done some good to India. But he is greatly mistaken who thinks that the services which he did to India by his stay in England was the sole cause of his being honoured by his countrymen. These are insignificant compared with the services which he rendered to the Parsee community during a long period of his life before he departed to England. The innumerable pieces in Guzerati which he wrote for the benefit of the Parsees in Bombay bear testimony to the love which he has for his country.

With all due deference to your judgment and penetration, I am forced to admit that you are inconsistent with yourself. You say that the Parsees most likely prefer the British to the Hindoo rule, and that Mr. Dadabhoy's aims are to oust the British out of India. If such is really the case the Parsees would not fail to pelt Mr. Dadabhoy rather than honour him with expressions of gratitude and a handsome purse. Your assertion can maintain its ground only if we are to imagine that you can pry into the intentions and aims of a great man better than the vulgar horde of the Parsees who assembled the other day in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

Mr. Dadabhoy is influenced by good motives, and those motives alone can be considered as good which appear so to every man who is not influenced by party feelings or principles. But the slur which you cast on Mr. Dadabhoy and his work, I fear, owes its origin to feelings adverse to those which stimulated the people the other day to honour him. That India should be raised to a level of equality with the civilized nations of the earth, is a thing which Mr. Dadabhoy desires, and which I doubt not our noble Queen, every honest Englishman, and the British Legislature desire. That India should remain in the same deplorable state as it now is, nay that its progress should be looked upon with a jealous eye is, I am much afraid, a thing which you and your party advocate. To consider which theory is consonant with everything that is good, with fortitude, honour, and virtue, with the tenets inculcated in your honoured religion, I appeal to your cool deliberation, and I know what its decision would be. Mr. Dadabhoy has never said anywhere that the British rule should not be permanent for the welfare of India. But if India were raised to an equality with England, there is no danger to England at all. There is no reason to suppose that when India rises, England should necessarily fall, as there is no reason to believe that a teacher loses in proportion to what his pupil acquires. If England and India are sisters, nurtured by the same parent, the cultivated sister should lecture the uncultivated, should train and develop her less fortunate sister's mind, should destroy the thorns and brambles that obstruct her path to progress.

In conclusion, Sir, I should be the first person eagerly willing to be convinced that you are unconsciously influenced by no such hostile feeling towards the long-persecuted, and long-harrassed natives of India, as is usually ascribed to you, that your heart is as sympathizing as of many good Christian people, and that your words are susceptible of a very different meaning from that which is given by your humble servant.

N. J. RATNAGAR.

Bombay, 31st July.

[We willingly insert the above letter. Our correspondent has misunderstood the purport of our remarks. Our meaning was that Mr. Dadabhoy is practically doing the work of those who desire to terminate the British raj; and that the first to suffer, should that event occur, would be the Parsees, a race certainly friendly and not hostile to Britain. That Mr. Dadabhoy himself is a highly estimable person we have never gainsayed.]

INSOLVENCY COURT.—2ND AUGUST.

[Before the Hon'ble Sir C. SARGENT, Commissioner.]

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

A NUMBER of insolvents received their discharge, of which the following are the principal:—Mr. Richard Partridge, shoe-maker, whose liabilities were Rs. 22,901-6-5 and against which there were Rs. 3,301-8 (good) and Rs. 1,925 (bad) assets, and Rs. 1,941-15-3 realised by sale of property. Marcotee Dhondee Apa; liabilities, Rs. 17,850; no assets. Chugan Naran; liabilities, Rs. 1,212-6-11; bad assets, Rs. 214-4. Bhiccoo Mahomed Ali and Dada Bhiccoo, milk vendors; liabilities, Rs. 8,491-7-6; no assets. Naron Waljee; liabilities, Rs. 1,639-4-4; no assets. Hassum Khan bin Jaffer Khan, dealer in safes; liabilities, Rs. 5,774-2-6; no assets. Moosa Dada, hawker; liabilities, Rs. 12,541-8-6; no assets.

In re EBRAM RAHIMTOOLA AND HAROON JOOMA.

These insolvents were opposed by a Marwaree creditor on the ground of concealment of property, but the Commissioner found that the evidence was not sufficient and granted a discharge to the insolvents.

In re NAGUNBHOY BHUSSAJEE.

Liabilities Rs. 803; assets Rs. 350. This insolvent was opposed by a creditor on the ground that his schedule was false. The Commissioner said he could quite believe the schedule was false; he did not believe there was one presented to the Court but was so. After hearing the creditor His Lordship said insolvent was in the unfortunate position of having filed a schedule which on the face of it was false. He did not think him a bit worse than anybody else that came to this Court, but as it had been brought to his notice he must attend to it. The petition was adjourned for six months, but protection was granted as petitioner had already been two months in prison at the instance of the opposing creditor.

In re MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE.

This insolvent applied for an interim order, and there being no opposition it was granted.

THE SURAT FORGERY CASE.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

A VERY remarkable case, probably the first of its kind on this side of the presidency, of a systematic forgery of notes, has been under investigation before the full-power magistrate, Mr. Jugjeevandas Khoosbaldas, in which a person, well-known in the aristocratic circles, and of a respectable Mahomedan family, is involved. The facts of the case as deposed to by the witnesses on behalf of of the prosecution are these:—Some six months ago, Goolam Mahomed, of the well-known family of Hafis Daood, and one of the accused in the present case, contracted friendship with a King, the other accused. It was agreed between them that they should jointly carry on the forging of notes; but that King was to act merely as a subordinate, assisting Goolam Mahomed in the preparation of these notes, and was to receive Rs. 30 only for each piece of one thousand that might be forged. All this took place in Bombay, whereupon King came down to Surat and was lodged and fed by Goolam Mahomed. All the requisite implements were procured by the joint labours of the two, but at the sole expense of Goolam Mahomed. Thirty notes of one thousand rupees each are alleged to have been forged by them, of which only two were given to a third person, who is now in jail, to cash in Bombay, the rest having been kept aside, pending the trial of those two. In the meantime, a person by name Scott, having obtained some clue as to the evil design of King, with whom he was pretty well acquainted, and of his colleague, made his way down to Surat, prompted perhaps by some inducements, though with the professed intention of detecting their fraud. Scott soon managed to get himself into the confidence of King and Goolam Mahomed, and was unsuspiciously admitted to all their secrets. He soon informed the Police Commissioner of Bombay of the success his endeavours had met with, and two police officers were immediately despatched to his assistance. With the aid of these men, and of the Surat police, Scott found no difficulty in securing the quiet apprehension of both the accused and the confiscation of all the implements together with four notes, which had yet only partially undergone the necessary process. These have all been produced before the court and unhesitatingly owned by King, though Goolam Mahomed disclaims all connection with the transaction. The case will be sent up for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The magistrate has refused to release the accused on bail. It does not appear, however, from the evidence adduced, that any of these forged notes have yet been passed as genuine, though the ingenuity and dexterity with which those produced in court appear to have been worked out, however rough they are, simply on account of the partial process they have undergone should have rendered it quite possible. One more peculiarity about them is that they bear watermarks also.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Morris and two other seamen of the ship West Riding were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for five weeks each.

THEFTS.—Abdool Rehmon Ismael, an old offender, was charged with stealing a copper chattie, of the value of three rupees, the property of Hajee Issack Ahmed, and was on conviction sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Abdoola Hoosein was convicted of stealing a quantity of plaintains belonging to Heerjee Shewjee, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—2ND AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

EXPOSING A COW FOR SHOW.—Nuthoo Lookey, a cart driver, was charged with exposing for show, hire, or sale a cow in the Parell road. The defendant admitted the offence and was fined one rupee.

A DIVORCE CASE.

(*Madras Times*, July 28.)

YESTERDAY in the High Court, Sir Adam Bittleston presiding, the case of Robert William Francis Hillier *vs.* Grace Hillier and James William Hayes came on for hearing.

Mr. Miller, instructed by Mr. Barclay, conducted the case for the petitioner, and the respondent and co-respondent did not put in an appearance. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent. He was married to the respondent at Mysore on the 1st February 1862, and lived and cohabited with her on the Neilgherries, in Mysore and at Palhally. He and the respondent had continued as man and wife up to 5th April 1867. The issues of his marriage with the respondent was one boy who is now aged six years. On the 5th April 1867 the petitioner, on hearing something from his sister-in-law regarding a letter that the respondent had written to the co-respondent, sent for his wife who was at his father's house attending a sick child. When she arrived he told her what he had at last found out that she communicated with the co-respondent. Upon hearing what he had to say, the respondent sat down in a chair and said "yes, now kill me if you like." After this the petitioner went to his father's house provided with a heavy cart whip and struck Mr. Hayes several blows. The whip being wrenched out of the petitioner's hand, he took hold of a chair and flung it at the co-respondent, but it missed him. The petitioner, then seizing a tumbler, threw it at the co-respondent hitting him on the shoulder. The people in the house upon this interfered and took the petitioner away. Since that time the petitioner had never spoken to the respondent. He went to his sister's immediately afterwards. On the next day he was summoned to appear at the Superintendent's Court on a charge of assault. He was fined fifty rupees and bound down to keep the peace towards the respondent. The respondent lived with the petitioner for six days afterwards, and then left his protection, leaving behind her a slip of paper in which she stated that she left her husband's protection of her own accord and free will as she found it impossible to live with him. The respondent went to Bangalore and lived with the co-respondent. She afterwards lived with the co-respondent at Palhally and continued to live with him ever afterwards. The co-respondent used to visit the petitioner and put up at his house whenever he came into Mysore, but he had not done so for a year before his (the petitioner's) wife left him. The petitioner had been employed under the co-respondent, and then a misunderstanding had taken place between him and his employer with regard to accounts, which was the cause of co-respondent's not coming to his house. He had never suspected his wife's fidelity to him before his sister-in-law spoke to him of the letter the respondent had written to the co-respondent. He had endeavoured to bring his wife back. Hearing that she was at Madras putting up at the Victoria Hotel he came down here thinking that he might be able to induce her to come back to him, but she was not at the hotel, and he afterwards heard that she had gone to Palhally to take up her abode there. The petitioner had not before this applied for a divorce because there was no court here having jurisdiction to declare a dissolution of marriage. Besides, his means did not permit him to go to law. As a rough rider in the employ of his father he obtained from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a month with his board and lodging. A Mrs. Hurfs, a servant woman who had been in the employ of Mrs. Hillier, and Mr. John Zillhardt were examined to prove that the respondent was living with the co-respondent. A letter from the co-respondent to Messrs. Barclay and Prichard was put in. In it the co-respondent stated that the firm he was addressing had always been his legal advisers, so he was at a loss in this unfortunate case whom to engage. He, however, sought their counsel how to act and asked them to recommend some lawyer. They replied stating their inability to advise him as they were the petitioner's advisers, and referred him to Messrs. Shaw and Tasker. The co-respondent, in his letter to Messrs. Barclay and Prichard, admitted that he did not know what defence to make in the case. The petitioner did not claim any damages, and was questioned particularly on this point by his lordship. He said that he did not care for any damages. All he wanted was a divorce from his wife, as for the past two years he had led a most wretched life. Mr. Barclay was examined with reference to this point. He said that he had advised the petitioner not to seek any damages, because if damages were not claimed, there would be less chance of opposition. His lordship did not approve of the advice Mr. Barclay had given his client, and considered that the advice given was very dangerous.

In deciding the case his lordship observed that there was no question as to the facts of the case. There was no doubt that the petitioner and the respondent were married on the 1st February 1862 and lived together up to April 1867 happily. There was also no reason to doubt that the respondent has committed adultery. The only remaining question to be considered was one under section 12 of the Act, as to whether the petitioner had been accessory to or connived at his wife's adultery or had condoned the offence. There was nothing in the case to suggest that there was anything like condonation such as is provided for in the Act, and the only question to be disposed of was, whether the petitioner had been accessory to or connived at his wife's adultery. The letter put in evidence, addressed by the respondent to the co-respondent, certainly contained certain passages which would at first lead a person to believe that the husband must have suspected his wife before April 1867. But the petitioner had explained these expressions and they did not seem material for the purposes of the suit. Then there had been a delay on the part of the husband in seeking redress, but that delay had not been very long. The petitioner had not claimed damages as he did not care to get any, his only object being to obtain a divorce from this wife. There was no connivance on the part of the husband, and the petitioner had not been guilty of such wilful neglect as would lead his wife to commit adultery. His lordship would therefore grant a degree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage: the decree not to be made absolute until the expiration of six months. Mr. Miller applied for costs which his lordship granted.

TWO French ladies were looking for the little daughter of one of them in a group of baby-carriages. "Do you see her?" asked the friend of the mother. "Her! I am looking for her nurse."—"Her nurse!"—"Yes, all children look alike. I know the nurse, and I can find the child best in that way."—"As for myself, I think all nurses look alike."—"How do you find yours, then?"—"Oh, I know the soldier who is her beau."

PROFESSOR OLDHAM'S REPORT ON INDIAN COAL.

EXACTLY ten years since, in June 1859, I had the gratification of publishing the first attempt at a careful or detailed return of the amount of coal raised in India. This return related exclusively to the so called Raniguni field, and had been prepared with a special object, as bearing on the determination of the very important question referred to me for investigation and report regarding proposals for an extension of the then existing line of railway, so as to afford the largest amount of accommodation to the collieries (*a*).

This preliminary investigation led to a more careful examination of that coal-field, and during the progress of that examination, chiefly by Mr. W. T. Blanford, detailed returns were compiled by that gentleman. These were given with his report in 1861 (*b*), and contained detailed statements in a tabular form of the mode of working, number of pits, date of first establishment, steam power employed, thickness of seam of coal, together with numerical statements of the quantities of coal raised during the years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

With these returns from the Raniguni field, I subsequently incorporated similar returns from all other known workings of coal in India, and thus, in June 1861, the first general return of the out-turn of coal in India was published (*c*).

It was hoped that these statistical returns could have been maintained steadily from year to year. But the pressure of other work was too urgent, and in the absence of any assistance that could be specially devoted to such enquiries, it was found impossible satisfactorily to continue their publication.

In March 1867, I submitted a brief and general sketch of the position, character, and extent of the known coal-fields of India, together with the most accurate returns I could procure of the out-turn of coal for the years subsequently to those included in the first series. This first series had, as I have said, embraced three years, (1858,-59,-60), and I was able (in 1867) to give approximately the results from 1861 to 1866, inclusive (*d*).

In the following year (1868), I had taken the precaution to obtain as full a series of these statistical returns as I could, and it was my full intention to have published these (relating to 1867) at that time. Just then, however, an Assistant was appointed to the Geological Survey, with the special object of preparing and tabulating such statistical returns of not only the coal, but also of all the mineral wealth, of the country. This gentleman, Mr. M. Fryar, subsequently visited the Raniguni field, and then obtained the returns for the year 1858. And all the previously obtained returns (for 1857) were also handed over to him.

I may notice here that from the larger proprietors there is no difficulty in obtaining accurate returns. They have at all times met my application for information of any kind with the most ready and satisfactory compliance; and are fully alive to the importance and economy of introducing newer and better systems of work. The difficulty in obtaining these returns lies with the smaller proprietors, who perhaps delve out a few thousand maunds in the year, and then often abandon the work. Each of these wretched diggings produces an out-turn so small that individually it scarcely affects the total; but being considerable in number, they give, in the aggregate, a by no means contemptible addition to that total.

The returns for 1868 (as well as 1867) being thus in hand before the close of last year, I expected that soon after the beginning of this year we should be able to publish these returns. They have been delayed, waiting for a general report on the mineral resources of the country, which Mr. Fryar was anxious to prepare. This can, however, come quite as conveniently apart from these purely numerical statements.

A very few sentences will suffice to explain these. In the first tables I have given the detailed statements of out-turn for 1867 and 1868. And in the second tables, the yearly out-turn of each colliery is given for the successive years from 1858 to 1868, inclusive, or for 11 years.

So far as known, the total annual out-turn of good coal in India during these 11 years has been as shown—the quantity being given in Indian maunds. I have given also in this table the quantity raised in Bengal alone, as compared with the whole of India, and the quantity imported into Calcutta for the entire series of years. The two latter columns taken together give the total quantity of coal required to meet the consumption of Calcutta and of places supplied from Bengal. This quantity, it will be seen, amounted in 1867—

to 1,29,93,912 Mds., or 4,76,841 Tons,

and in 1868 to 1,53,94,420 Mds., or 5,64,933 Tons.

	Coal raised in all India.	Coal raised in Bengal.	Coal imported into Calcutta.	Total consumption for Bengal.
1858...	61,62,319	61,62,928		
1859...	99,61,928	99,61,928	12,39,160	1,11,91,088
1860...	1,00,88,113	1,00,88,113	4,96,585	1,05,84,698
1861...	78,06,252	77,85,085	12,85,203	90,70,288
1862...	86,43,843	86,30,843	6,76,687	93,07,530
1863...	95,12,174	95,04,975	10,36,407	1,05,41,382
1864...	90,46,147	90,32,405	18,18,132	1,08,50,537
1865...	88,37,953	88,10,425	16,16,143	1,04,26,568
1866...	1,08,34,551	1,07,90,035	9,14,427	1,17,04,462
1867...	1,18,61,031	1,18,47,178	11,46,734	1,29,93,912
1868...	1,35,62,274	1,34,65,829*	19,28,591	1,53,94,420

* The produce of Assam is included in this.

From this table it appears that the total quantity of coal (so far as tabulated) raised in all India during the year 1867, was 1,18,61,031 mds., or 479,233 tons, and in the year 1868, 1,35,62,274 mds., or 547,971 tons. It is worthy of notice also that of this large quantity, only 13,753 mds. were obtained from any other field than that of Raniguni in the year 1867; and only 1,11,445 mds. in the year 1868. Nothing can more forcibly show the vast importance of this one coal-field.

A simple inspection of the figures given above will show that, with some fluctuations, the amount of coal raised in this country has, during the eleven years just past, increased rapidly and on the whole steadily, from 61½ lakhs of maunds in 1858 to 127½ lakhs of maunds in 1868. In other words, the quantity has considerably more than doubled during the lapse of ten years. If we go back still further, we find that in 1850, the total quantity sent away from the Raniguni field was 22 lakhs of maunds, while in 1868, this out-turn had grown to 126 lakhs, or nearly six times the amount. Few industries can point to such an extension within the same number of years.

I have already had occasion to point out that, although there is a steady demand for the better quality of imported coals for certain purposes, for which the Indian coals are not well adapted, and for sea-going or long voyage steamers, still the amount of coal imported to Calcutta year by year depends much more on questions of freight, dead weight, and of general trade, than on any question merely affecting the demand for, and the supply of, fuel.

The local demand again, from the very fact of its being local, must vary materially from year to year. For instance, during the earlier three or four of those years for which returns are here given, there was a large, but very local, demand for coal, even of an inferior quality, for the works of construction on the East Indian line of railway, which demand almost entirely ceased in 1860. In that year, more than one-eighth part of the entire out-turn of Indian coal was raised solely for such purposes. And a reference to the figures will show that, in the following year the out-turn diminished by nearly one-fourth of the whole amount to which it had previously attained.

Subsequently, although the demand for works of construction diminished, the line of railway itself was gradually opened up, and the extension of communication led to greater demands for fuel. These demands have continued to increase at a rapid rate, until in 1866, in consequence of the extension of the use of coal instead of wood to the upper sections of the line (the completion of the Jumna bridge at Allahabad enabling this to be carried out) the demand of the previous year was nearly doubled. The amount supplied for the use of the locomotive department alone on the East Indian Railway, independently of coal used for other purposes, have been during the last eight years as follows:—

1861	9,91,215	1865	28,27,953
1862	12,29,709	1866	50,79,612
1863	18,37,717	1867	50,60,206
1864	26,96,442	1868	58,40,759

Thus it appears that this one line of railway alone now requires, for its own consumption only, nearly one-half of the total quantity of coal raised in India. The vast extension of the demands for railway purposes will appear when we state that the total quantity of Indian coal used in the railways which are connected with Calcutta, was in 1867, 63,70,321 mds. and in 1868, 66,20,837 as compared with 9,91,215 mds. in 1861. This is independently of imported, or English coal, used for sundry purposes.

I showed in 1867 that, disregarding the very large increase in the demand for coal for railway purposes, there had been a continuous and steady *decrease* in the amount of coal raised in India since the year 1863. This diminution went on up to the year 1867. But I am glad to see that this decrease in the amount of outturn for purposes other than railway uses has ceased, and, with improvement in general trade, there has been also an extension of the demand for coal.

Taking the same year as before, we find the—

	Amount of Coal raised in Bengal.	Amount of Coal used by East Indian Railway for locomotive purposes.	Balance.
1861	77,85,085	9,91,215	67,93,870
1862	86,30,843	12,29,709	74,01,134
1863	95,04,975	18,37,717	76,67,258
1864	90,32,405	26,96,442	63,35,963
1865	88,10,425	28,27,953	59,82,472
1866	1,07,90,035	50,79,612	57,10,423
1867	1,18,47,178	59,60,206	67,86,972
1868	1,34,50,829	58,40,759	76,10,070

Or if we take the total railway consumption for the only two years for which I have returns, we will find that the amount left for use in other ways in 1867 was only 50,51,618, and in 1868, 59,90,069. The returns on which this is based will be found further on.

Another view of these numerical results will also tend to show the vast increase in the development of this important Raniguni field. In 1860, the total number of steam engines in use in this field was 28, with an aggregate horse-power of 490, while in 1868, we have a return of 61 engines with an aggregate of 867 horse-power. That is the number of engines has more than doubled in eight years. It is not so satisfactory to see that the horse-power has not doubled, inasmuch as this indicates a more frequent use of small engines, and probably, therefore, of small workings, or open quarries. It is at all times more economical to work with engines having power to spare than with such only as are equal to the work required of them, when strained to their utmost duty. But independently of this want of attention to economy in the use of steam power itself, the multiplication of small and nearly surface workings is most objectionable.

It may be interesting, in connection with this consideration, to see what proportion the out-turn of the larger companies bears to the whole. In 1868, the Bengal Coal Co. raised 61,29,105 maunds; Gobind Pundit, Sirsole, 24,28,428; the Beerbhoom Co., 13,62,635; the Equitable Coal Co., 11,60,292, and the East Indian Coal Co., 8,30,605, these five companies thus giving an out-turn of 1,19,21,065, out of a total of 1,34,50,829.

With reference to the few localities outside the Raniguni field, where coal has been raised in India, I would add a few words. Of those in the Nerbudda valley, the coal at and near Lameta Ghât (although only offering prospect of a very limited supply of inferior coal) has been worked very spiritedly by Mr. Walker, railway contractor, chiefly for local use, brick burning, &c. The coal in the Sher river, which is of the same geological age as that at Lameta, has also been worked by the same gentleman. At Mopani, it may be said that little coal has been raised, but active and efficient preparations have been made, so that, on the opening of the railway, the colliery will be able to turn out some thousands of tons per month.

Near Chanda, (at Geogoos) south of Nagpore, a little coal has been raised from a pit sunk there, chiefly for trials. This proved to be very inferior coal. It was tried on the G. I. P. Railway (Bombay), but reported to be quite unfit for locomotive purposes, and unable to give a welding heat in the fires. A systematic examination of this field (Chanda) has been undertaken by Government, to test the extent, thickness, and quality of the coals there to be met with, and the results will be published from time to time.

The use of Assam coal does not appear to have extended much. And there seems to be still considerable difficulty, from the want of facilities of communication with the Burhampooter, in bringing this coal into general demand.

A very considerable amount of coal has been raised from some of the beds of the Bokhara and near Hazarecbaugh, which has all been used in burning bricks, lime, &c., at Hazarecbaugh and Gya, but I have not been able to obtain any trustworthy return of the amount. A very limited quantity was also raised in the Palamow field, but it may be neglected as scarcely affecting the total.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the agents of the principal lines of railway in this country for returns of the amount of coal used on the respective works and lines during the year 1867-68. Those lines, the terminus of which is not at, or in connexion with, Calcutta, are supplied, almost entirely by imported coal. Of these companies, the Madras Railway used in 1867, 6,523 tons 5 cwts. 0 qr. 10 lbs.; and in 1868, 4,500 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., imported direct, and 1,285 tons 12 cwts. 9 qrs. 9 lbs., bought in India. This bought coal had, however, with the exception of a small portion of Australian coal, been imported from England. The Scinde Railway used in 1867, 6978 tons of coal and 67 of coke; and in 1868, 3,836 tons of coal, 27 tons of coke, and 153 tons of patent fuel, making a total, in 1867, of 5,645 tons, and in 1868, of 4,016 tons—all of which was imported from Europe. The Great Indian Peninsular line consumed in 1867 and 1868, 116,824 tons, all of which was imported.

On the other hand, those railways which have a terminus in, or connected by rail with, Calcutta are supplied almost entirely by the Indian collieries, using only a very small quantity of imported coal, and that chiefly for "smithy" purposes, &c. Thus, out of a total consumption in the two years of 447,644 tons on the East Indian Railway, only 4,029 tons were imported coal. In 1867, their consumption was 217,557 tons 4 cwts. 5 qrs. 20 lbs. of "country" coal, and 2,809 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. of imported coal, used solely for the workshops. In 1868, 226,077 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. of Indian coal, and 1,220 tons 4 cwts. 0 qr. 20 lbs. of imported coal. On the Eastern Bengal Railway in 1867, 16,110 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. of Indian coal were used, and no imported coal. In 1868, the same line used 16,330 tons 10 cwts. 0 qr. 22 lbs. of Indian coal, and 573 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. of English (chiefly in the river steamers). Only Indian coal was used on the Calcutta and South-Eastern line or on the Municipal Railway. The Delhi and Punjab, for the line from Delhi to Umballa, used only Indian coal from the Raniguni field. On the Lahore and Umritsur portion of the Punjab line, a small quantity of coal from near Pind Dadun Khan, in the salt range, was used. The storekeeper reports that the greater part became useless from exposure to the sun, crumbling into dust. It was seldom used, except in company with wood. The total quantity used was only 720 maunds 20 seers.

T. OLDHAM.

Calcutta, June, 1869.

(*a.*) "Report on the Raneegunge coal-field, with special reference to the proposed extension of the existing line of railway," issued separately: reprinted with report on "Coal resources and production of India," 1867.

(*b.*) Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Vol. III. Art. 3.

(*c.*) Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Vol. VII. Art. 2.

(*d.*) The "Coal resources and production of India" being return called for by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India; Calcutta, March, 1867.

DEFINITIONS OF AN ARCHDEACON'S FUNCTIONS.

"ONCE A WEEK" tells a story of the difficulty that Lord Althorp had in defining the duties of an archdeacon, when he had to ask the Commons to vote £400 a year for the salary of the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Joseph Hume wanted to know for what the money was to go. Lord Althorp sent one of the subordinates of the Treasury Bench to the other House to obtain an answer from one of the bishops. The messenger met first with Archbishop Vernon Harcourt, who described an archdeacon as "aide-de-camp to the bishop," and then with Bishop Copleston of Landaff, who said, "the Archdeacon is *oculus episcopi*." Lord Althorp declared, however, that neither of these explanations would satisfy the House. "Go," said he, "and ask the Bishop of London [Bloomfield]; he is a straightforward man, and will give you a plain answer." To the Bishop of London accordingly the messenger went, and repeated the question, "What is an archdeacon?" "An archdeacon?" replied the bishop, in his quick way; "an archdeacon is an ecclesiastical officer, who performs archidiaconal functions." And with this reply Lord Althorp and the House are said to have been perfectly satisfied. The definition was probably suggested by the saying of a fashionable dentist of the day, who used to recommend lavender water to his patients, and when pressed for a reason for the recommendation, replied, "on account of its *lavendric* properties."

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THE Irish Church Bill has now passed through Committe in the Lords. It will be reported to-night (July 9), and read a third time on Monday. It will probably be returned to the House of Commons on the next night, and on Thursday Mr. Gladstone will move that the Lords' amendments be considered. The "concurrent endowment" party in the House of Lords appear to have been completely deceived in thinking that any large body of the Conservative peers would vote with them in return for the support given by Liberal peers to the Marquis of Salisbury's amendment for giving over the Ecclesiastical residences of the clergy to the Church body free of all change. Every prelate present and nearly all the Conservative peers supported Lord Salisbury's amendment, and he also received a large amount of support from the Liberal side of the House; the majority including the names of the Dukes of Cleveland, Grafton, Somerset, and Leinster; of Lords Russell, Halifax, Taunton, Grey, Eversley, Gormanston (a Roman Catholic), Lyveden, Clanricarde, and Westbury. When the Duke of Cleveland's proposal to give glebes to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy was put to the vote, however, Lord Derby, Lord Cairns, the Dukes of Marlborough, Buckingham, and Richmond, and the greater portion of the Conservative peers voted against it, though it met with the support of Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Lytton, Lord Stanhope, Lord Ellenborough, and other Opposition peers. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and 7 English bishops voted for it, and 3 English and 2 Irish bishops against it. The majority of 105 who on Monday supported the Archbishop of Canterbury's proposal to give the Ulster glebes to the Irish Church was composed chiefly of Conservative peers. The minority of 55 included (besides the Liberal peers who regularly support the Government) the Dukes of Cleveland and Wellington and Earl Grey. Earl Russell did not vote. No bishop's name appears in the minority. Among those who voted with the Government against Lord Fitzwarter's motion to cut rid of the clause giving compensation to Maynooth were the Archbishops of Canterbury, and York; the Dukes of Richmond and Wellington; of the Marquises of Bath, Salisbury, and Winchester, Earls Beaucham, Carnarvon, Harrowby, Nelson, and Winchilsea; Viscount Powerscourt; and the Bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, Oxford, Peterborough, and St. David's. Lord Cairns did not vote. On the division on Monday night on Lord Cairns' proposal to postpone the distribution of the surplus revenues of the Irish Church, on which the Government were beaten by 160 to 90, a great number of Liberal peers voted with the majority. Most of the advocates of concurrent endowment supported Lord Cairns, but Lord Russell was not with them. Several of the Roman Catholic peers voted with the Government; among others the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Denbigh. The Bishop of Oxford separated from his episcopal brethren, and supported the Government. The vote of Lord Shaftesbury, too, was given against postponement.

The amendments of the Earl of Carnarvon and the Marquis of Salisbury are said to have done a good deal to restore the popularity of the House of Lords among Irish Churchmen. The adoption of any scheme of concurrent endowment, however, would probably have given rise to a strong agitation against the measure. Several public meetings were held last week to condemn any such anticipation. One, to be composed of Nonconformists, ministers and laymen, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, and though called partly by the Liberation Society, was attended by many gentlemen who do not usually support that organization. The Dissenting Deputies, the Congregational Board, and the Wesleyan Conference, have also published resolutions against the "levelling-up" schemes, and a well known evangelical clergyman, the Rev. J. C. Ryle, has published a letter, in which he says:—"I would rather see the whole United Church of England and Ireland disestablished and disendowed to-morrow than see Roman Catholic priests paid by the State." A copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of Nonconformists and Wesleyans held at Walsall last week, protesting against the endowment of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Catholics, by giving them glebes, manses, or otherwise, as a violation of religious equality, having been forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, his secretary in acknowledging it calls attention to the fact that "the plan in question have neither originated with, nor found countenance from, her Majesty's Government."—*Pall Mall Budget*, July 9.

THE sailing Indiaman Alumbagh arrived at Spithead on Tuesday evening, July 6, from Madras, with twenty-five invalided soldiers on board, accompanied by two women and three children, under the command of Captain W. B. Leeslies, Rifle Brigade. The sailing Indiaman Sam Weller arrived at Spithead on the same evening from Bombay with the following military officers and troops on board:—Captain H. F. Hutton, 23rd Infantry, in command; Lieut. Lloyd, 23rd Infantry; Lieut. Scourton, 8th ditto: Lieut. Hughes, 1st battalion 1st Royals; Assist.-Surgeon Howard, M.A., in medical charge; 100 time-expired and invalided soldiers, 11 soldiers' wives, and nineteen children. Eight soldiers, one woman, and two children died on the voyage.

A STORY FOR THE SCOTCH.

(*Daily News.*)

DR. MORGAN, in his admirable little pamphlet on *Town Life Among the Poorest*, tells an extraordinary fact about the inhabitants of St. Kilda. He is treating of the subject of air, and its importance to life. He takes us to our English town of Salford, and shows what frightful mortality prevails in some of its streets, owing to the foul air which the poor people breathe. Then he carries us off to Scotland, and tells us, by contrast, of the stalwart Highlanders. He says that no people with whom he is acquainted attain so high a state of physical vigour as the natives of the Hebrides and the Western Highlands of Scotland, and this in spite of their poor diet, their oatmeal and dry salt-hardened fish. It is because of

MEDICAL REFORM.

THE General Medical Council, at present holding its usual session, has plenty of work before it, and if its members are well advised, they will seriously consider several subjects which have lately forced themselves on public attention, and over which they may exert a most beneficial action. There is no doubt that the council constituted as it is, the majority of the members being elected by corporate bodies, and the rest appointed by the Crown, comprises the elite of the profession, and, on the whole, represents very accurately the feeling and opinion of the medical practitioners of the kingdom. But it is thought by practical men that the council would be found to work better if it were reduced in number. Ten or twelve persons form a better and more active executive body (and that is what the council is designed to be) than twenty-four can possibly do. The presence of so many only induces a propensity to mere talk and desultory discussion.

The other day, in Parliament, Sir J. Gray called attention to the fact that the heads of the military and naval medical department have complained of, or at least remarked on, the ignorance of a large number of the licensed surgeons and physicians who have presented themselves as candidates for employment; so much so that within the last three years 150 had on this account been rejected, who were nevertheless entitled to practise wherever they chose, and had received certificates of proficiency which would entitle them to compete for and hold other public appointments. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the reports in question, which extend from 1865 to 1868. The explanation we take to be this. In the military and naval medical examinations theoretical learning and science are of course required, but the practical knowledge and efficiency of the competitors are also severely tested, and it is then, we believe, that the candidates break down. If this is true, it only gives additional weight to a feeling that now prevails very extensively among experienced medical men, which is one of regret that the disposition at present is to withdraw students more and more from the bedside and the dissecting room, the real places where pathological knowledge and the power to rapidly and accurately diagnose disease can be studied and obtained, and to shut them up in separate rooms or divide them into small classes for the purpose of cram and the acquirement of theoretical learning. One of the first men of the day lately remarked that there were questions proposed in the matriculation examination for the London University, which were, in respect of abstruseness, quite absurd, and so out of all proportion to the position and age of the candidates, that he, for one, should be sorry to know that a son of his could, at the age of sixteen, have answered them. In fact, such conditions defeat the object for which they were originally established. They overwork young brains, and put large sums of money into the grinders' pockets—two things essentially mischievous and unwise; but beyond this they effect little or nothing. And if the same system is pursued with regard to medical students the result becomes simply disastrous, and such as any of us may have some day reason to deplore in our persons. To be able to work a subtle problem in mathematics, or make a profound calculation in physics with rapidity, does not necessarily guarantee the power to diagnose disease accurately and quickly and treat it appropriately, and it is this faculty which we demand in a doctor, and which always secures a medical man success in his profession. Unless this tendency is in some way counteracted, we shall have in the future a body of men learned indeed in theory, and crammed to their finger ends with scientific axioms, but comparatively at sea by the bedside, and hopelessly deficient or clumsy in that swift and dexterous manipulation in ordinary surgical cases which is only to be obtained by early and assiduous practice. It will be a melancholy consequence of misdirected educational zeal if some of the uneducated but shrewd practical and empirical practitioners of the old school are enabled to triumph over our newly-fledged doctors. Nevertheless, a bold sagacious man, with a long memory and a cultivated power of observation, even though he has but little more scientific learning than a farrier, if he is able to recognize a disease when he sees it, and knows by experience what will cure it, will in the provinces, as elsewhere, be supported in public opinion against the weak, spectacled pedant who is full of the science which he knows not how to apply. The medical council cannot do better than endeavour to effect some decisive reform in this direction, for with regard to the public it may be said that if men who have passed the ordinary examination, and are licensed to kill or cure people in general, are yet so deficient that the military and navy medical boards reject them for practice of their profession, the public still have the choice of employing them or not; but our paupers have no such option, and the cases which now and then crop up concerning the management of the sick poor in work-houses suggest a chronic state of things not wholly satisfactory. Then again, there is the question of hospitals, their organization, and the method of conducting them. Respecting these there are two points that seem to be pretty clearly established. The first is that a very large number of persons do, especially in the metropolis, occupy the wards, or receive medicine and advice gratuitously, who not only ought to be but in fact are able to pay for these advantages; the second is that recent statistics prove that recoveries after surgical operations, and in certain diseases, are most numerous to an extent quite surprising in the sick who are treated at their own homes, or on the cottage hospital system, as against the ordinary hospital patients. And the question is whether these two ascertained truths cannot be made to act beneficially on each other. We submit that they might be made to do so, and that when persons were attended by hospital doctors at their own houses, it could be quite well discovered whether they were in circumstances which fairly entitled them to gratuitous assistance. To grant it in any other case is not only injudicious but demoralizing, and is calculated to produce and perpetuate a class of poor who neither dread nor dislike a condition which in certain respects is neither more nor less than pauperism.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SCREWS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

IT would seem that not the least of the pleasures attending the possession of money is that of economizing it. We suspect that the finder of the purse of Fortunatus, unless he picked up the philanthropy of a Howard at the same time, would soon begin to regret that his purse was a bottomless one. Women, generally speaking, incline to be spendthrifts, but men are screws at heart. True, ladies weighted with domestic responsibilities, or educated by the long and painful experience of a straitened income, wonderfully adapt themselves to their circumstances; but normally they lavish their money with a fine unreasoning liberality, and are far too literal in their observance of the precept against taking thought for the morrow. With them a five-pound note is a five-pound note, good as far as it goes to meet any possible calls of pleasure or charity, although it may measure not only their means but their expectations. But with a man prudence would at least come to the rescue when it became a question of charity. Even the most freehanded of men have hobbies on which they save as well as hobbies on which they spend.

The screw *par excellence* is the man whose proclivities towards parsimony are so strong as to make him perpetrate petty meannesses without the shadow of a pretext. He has not the making of a miser in him. Were he spared to the age of old Parr, he would never grow into a Dance or an Elwes. It would be no luxury to him to bathe in gold pieces the hands which from motives of economy he has left innocent of soap. On the contrary, he loves show and comfort fully as much as he does his money, and his life is a series of efforts, more or less painful and ridiculous, to bring about a compromise among the three. He is always trying to conceal his shabbiness and continually being found out. Let him act as he may, from time to time he is betrayed by his deeds, or else his surroundings rise up against him, mutely eloquent witnesses. A spasm shoots over his features at some involuntary disbursement. He underpays a cabman before the door of an aristocratic acquaintance, and receives with an air of deprecating humility the torrent of rugged eloquence that descends from the box. With furtive glances at the windows, he sneaks abjectly into a compromise, instead of turning away with concious dignity, like the liberal man who knows himself the victim of an imposture. He insinuates a threepenny-piece stealthily into the hands of the ostler who brings him his horse, and forthwith the man opens his palm, and lets all the bystanders into the mystery of the transaction. He leaves his friend's house forgetful of the servants, trusting vaguely to the chance of their being charged before his next visit. Then, on his return, he goes about the place shrinking and shrivelling under a sense of the sneers and contemptuous judgment of the *ehmgericht* of the servants' hall. Change he never has, until absolutely driven to the wall, and then he is pretty sure to discover some specimens of the very smallest denomination of coin in an out-of-the-way pocket, for he holds that the increase of three-penny pieces and the substitution of the florin for the antiquated half-crown are steps in the right direction towards a reform of the currency. One of his hardest mental struggles is when he is asked to take a hand at cards, especially to join a round game. He likes winning about as much as he hates losing; but being guiltily sensitive on the score of being set down as a screw, he elects to risk the loss in the hope of the gain. He declines high stakes on parsimony, not principle; but he goes through quite as much *ad* if he played for them while losing at small ones. Perhaps, indeed, he suffers more; for at a round game his fair neighbours are always helping themselves laughingly out of his pool, and men who borrow more formally always forget to pay. In spite of all his nerve and practice, his features express more of the agony conventionally imputed to men gambling for heavy sums than you would see at the Homburg tables in the course of a long summer day.

Screws unattached, leading a nomade life in their bachelor days, are seldom any one's enemies but their own, and to an observant man are objects rather of amusement than detestation. But let the life they take to marrying, become the heads of households, and actually, in deference to the exigencies of society, receive strangers within their gates. It is true they do not keep the gate open longer or hold it wider than they can help. Their wives, of course, have money, and generally more money than will, for they are of a stamp rather likely to recommend itself to parents than to daughters. The father sees in his future son-in-law a well-conducted, careful young man, who has never sunk any part of his modest capital in wild oats, nor been betrayed into running races with the constable. If he does not like him quite so much when it comes to discussing the settlements, he has all the more cause to respect him; and feels that, preliminaries once arranged he could hardly find a more careful guardian of his daughter's interests. The mother admires his high moral character, and the utter absence of anything like a taste for costly dissipation, although she cannot help thinking, in the inmost recesses of her heart, that he might have been a little more generous in the matter of presents. Yet she tries to set it down to thoughtlessness, to inexperience, to anything rather than meanness. And the girl, dutifully accepting this phœnix from her parents, tries hard to make a pet of him. She very soon begins to find out that he is by no means a general favourite. Beginning with the postilions who drive them from the church, she sees nothing but shadows in the face of every one he comes in contact with, and so it goes on through their lifelong journey. Would the man only shut himself up with his wife in some Blue Beard's castle, it might be hard upon her indeed, and perhaps on the servants whom he would have to bribe to stay with him, but at least no other of his fellow-creatures would suffer. But then, as we said, the screw will insit upon vindicating himself from imputations he suspects, by exercising hospitality after his own unpleasantly eccentric fashion. Your weakness or your misfortune may make you his victim. You accept his invitation, and the moment you pass his threshold you have it borne in upon you that you are committed for a space to penance and mortification. In winter you feel it in the chill air of the illwarmed passages, and gather it from the thin pile of the carpets below your feet. Your heavy presentiments confirm themselves dismally at dinner, as you make your melancholy meal, beginning at the watery soup, and going on through the starved mutton and emaciated chickens to the skimmed milk cheese. All the blaze of the massive family plate—property and portable—cannot blind you to the leanness of the feast. The Genius of Famine and of your host hovers over everything; but it settles down most visibly in his own special department of the cellar, whence he produces the most curious new wines. And thin and sour as they are, if any one is rash or ignorant enough to venture his constitution on them, the host is as slow to have the first bottle replaced by a second as if they were '20 port, or Chateau Lafitte of the Comet. You infer from the tolerably plump condition of his servants that they must be on board wages, and towards the close of the second day think longingly of the comparative plenty you imagine in the servants' hall below. But as you cannot with decency descend to the lower board, you content yourself with cutting your visit as short as you may make it, registering an inward vow against its repetition, and thus your friend's prudent system saves his income in more ways than one.

There is another species of screw, by no means very rare, who can be generous to a degree in great things, while excessively stingy in small. He gifts his native place with a park or a mechanics' institute, embellishes it with drinking fountains, or founds and endows churches, while at the same time he refuses a penny to a starving beggar, although he may read in the wretch's emaciated features that the modest bounty could not possibly be misapplied. Probably he would never have been what he is had it not been for the scrupulous way in which he looked after the pence in early life. Now he cannot possibly change a habit that grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength. But as he has always been in the way of letting the pounds take care of themselves, he feels no especial pang in parting with them. Here his native generosity has fair play, while at the same time the ability and sound sense which made his fortune guide him in its proper disposal. A little ostentation may mingle with the charity, it is true, and the seeming inconsistencies of the donor's character may make us judge somewhat unfairly of his motives; but at least it must be acknowledged that his economies have made him a public benefactor. We contrast him with the thorough-bred screw who passes a life in scraping, possibly that he may leave his savings from the children he has quarrelled with to the relatives he detests, the charities he sneered at, or the only gentlemen who have cause to bless his memory—they of the long robe.

PRUSSIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

THE opening of a Prussian naval harbour in the North Sea has excited no little jealousy in Russia, and the newspapers of St. Petersburg express great alarm at the increasing power of their German neighbour. A remarkable article on this subject appears in the *Golos* of the 1st inst. "After seizing Kiel and the bay Jahde," it says, "Prussia has constructed in that bay the naval port of Heppens, and thus at once becomes a naval power and a dangerous rival to us in the Baltic. When the canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, the construction of which is already seriously contemplated at Berlin, is completed, the naval power of Prussia, which formerly only existed in the dreams of Prussian patriots, will become an accomplished fact." The *Golos*, after acusing Prussia of false dealing in her relations with Russia, proceeds—"Our commercial legislation has been such that if the Prussian Minister of Commerce had been asked for his advice he could not have invented anything more advantageous for Prussian interests. The sliding scale of customs tariffs which has been recently abolished, and the obstacles created by our bureaucracy, have drawn nearly all our northern maritime commerce into Prussian harbours. The Crimean war, and the construction of the railway communication between our western provinces and Konigsberg, have made that port the head-quarters of our northern trade. . . . Moreover, the mercantile marine of North Germany increases yearly, while merchant ships under the Russian flag are scarcely ever seen on foreign waters." "If France," the *Golos* significantly adds, "does not think proper to put a stop to Prussian impetuosity, that power will in a few years absorb the whole of Germany, or, in other words, become the arbiter of Europe."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

NAPOLEON is reported to have once said that there was a French nationality, but no French nation. Like most broad assertions this must be taken *cum grano*, but still contains an element of truth. Although there is probably much exaggeration in a statement recently made that the French language is only spoken by the people in eight departments, yet it is certain that the nation is far from being as homogeneous as is generally supposed. Dr. Lagneau, in a report to the Academy, undertakes to prove that the different races which inhabit the soil still retain the physical peculiarities and in many cases even the diseases of their respective ancestors. His observations are based on the results of the conscription. He finds that the Breton of the present day still exhibits the high stature and robust frame which characterized his sturdy progenitors, and that the central departments, formerly inhabited by the Gallo-Celts, also furnish but few cases of exemption on account of disease or insufficient height. On the other hand, among the South Belgian Gauls and the inhabitants of the provinces invaded by the Normans, a large number of conscripts are debarred from serving their country by their weak eyes, bad teeth, small stature, and feeble constitutions. All these peculiarities Dr. Lagneau attributes to some ancestral fault, but though we admit that the tumuli may furnish data concerning the bones and teeth of the Ligurians and other defunct barbarians, on what grounds does the learned gentleman assert that they suffered from weak eyes, hernia or varicose veins? It would be interesting to be informed by some fashionable dentist whether his experience leads him to the conclusion that our Norman nobility are greatest victims to the toothache than the Scotch or the Irish Celts. Dr. Lagneau's theory opens a wide field for inquiry, and is in direct contradiction of a statement made by one of his colleagues, who, in a very interesting work on the unity of the human race, horrified the Americans by affirming that the influence of what he calls the "milieu" is so great that the present descendants of the first Anglo-Saxons who settled in America now resemble the Iroquois and Blackfeet more than their real ancestors. Fortunately this assertion did not emanate from an Englishman, or the ingenious Mr. Sumner might have made it another item in his little bill.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ROW.

WHATEVER may be thought of the question which Lord Winchilsea brought before the House of Lords, there can be no doubt that the police are bound to exercise their authority over equestrians with delicacy and discretion. On Saturday a gentleman was charged with abusing the police because they told him he must leave the Park on the ground that he was exercising his horse. It did not appear from the evidence that previously to their interfering with him he had in any way misconducted himself, and it certainly seems rather absurd that any one should be turned out of the Park owing to a doubt as to whether he is exercising himself or his horse. If, however, this kind of thing is absolutely necessary, it would be advisable, in order to prevent rows, that equestrians should be required to take an oath at the Park gates that they have no object in view but their own amusement. At the same time it is to be feared that a too close inquiry into the motives which lead horsemen and horsewomen to flutter-now might occasionally lead to awkward revelations not fitted for the ear of the confessor than the constable, and on the whole we are inclined to think it would be as well to leave them and their horses alone so long as they conduct themselves with decorum. Seriously, the proper course for the police would be to call upon any very rapid rider to stop, and thus prove whether he had proper control over his horse or not.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN AMBITIOUS LITTLE PRINCIPALITY.

The voice of a nation has spoken, but we grieve to be obliged to add that it has spoken in vain. Everybody has heard of the Principality of Anhalt Kothen. We believe it to be the identical State which during some European crisis signified to Talleyrand its hearty approval and support of his policy and received the well-known reply that he was "enchanté de faire sa connaissance." Since those days representative government has risen and thriven in Anhalt Kothen as elsewhere, and, accordingly it can boast of a parliament, a government, a popular party, and a newspaper. A magnificently written article from the latter publication is now before us, descriptive of a desperate struggle carried on between the Government and the Opposition, touching the disposal of certain of the Anhalt Kothen domains. It appears that the Government made prodigious efforts to detach from the popular party some of its leading and shining lights, and that, human nature being the same in Anhalt Kothen as elsewhere, the inducements held out by an all-powerful Government were too much for the weaker vessels of the Opposition. The shining lights therefore seceded from the popular cause, leaving a stanch and inflexible minority to be rendered immortal by the Kothen newspaper. The names of these illustrious men, says the article in question, should be handed down to the latest posterity and reverenced by the nation as the faithful adherents of the popular cause in the hour of peril. Their ever-to-be remembered names are Koch, Reinicke, Schulze, Eggeling, Joachimi, Harnig, Heiniche, Hahrtheim, and Mc. But not least, Dr. Bolze Berneburg.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

At a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, on the 2nd instant, the Princess of Wales wore a dress of blue crape and tulle over blue silk, trimmed with rich Brussels lace, forget-me-nots, and yellow roses; head-dress, diamonds and forget-me-nots; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Danish, and the order of Catherine of Russia. Princess Louise wore a white tulle dress trimmed with lace and a blue satin tunic with bunches of different coloured roses; head-dress, a wreath of roses intermixed with diamonds; ornaments, diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

BRITISH MINISTER AT MADRID.

IT is reported that Lord Clarendon has selected Lord Howden to be Minister in Madrid. If Lord Clarendon has so resolved, we are inclined to think that he may have good reasons for the appointment. There is probably no living Englishman so well conversant with the language, literature, institutions, and public men of Spain as Lord Howden. He has already been minister there for several years, and was abruptly recalled by Lord Malmesbury in 1858, on the ground that he was a peer of Parliament generally voting by proxy against Lord Malmesbury's party. The practice of changing our ministers abroad on a change of Government had been then already for some time in disuse; it was revived exceptionally in Lord Howden's case. Proxies are now virtually abolished. Lord Howden is certainly an old man, but age may be an additional recommendation of a clever and experienced diplomatist. Lord Clarendon, who at sixty-nine presides over all our foreign affairs without being cavilled at for his age, may well think a man of seventy in good health capable of managing under his superintendence our diplomacy with a single nation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS IN JAPAN.

THE Japanese House of Representatives was opened on the 7th of the third month (April 18), 1869. The Imperial Message to the House was as follows:—

"Being on the point of visiting our Eastern capital, we have convened the nobles of our Court and the various Princes in order to consult them upon the means of establishing the foundations of peaceful government. The laws and institutions are the basis of government. The petitions of the people at large cannot be lightly decided. It has been reported to us that brief rules and regulations have been fixed upon for the Parliament, and it seems good to us that the House should be opened at once. We exhort you to respect the laws of the House, to lay aside all private and selfish considerations, to conduct your debates with minuteness and firmness; above all things, to take the laws of our ancestors as a basis. Adapt yourselves to the feelings of men and to the spirit of the times. Distinguish clearly between those matters which are of immediate importance and those which may be delayed, between things which are less urgent and those which are pressing; in your several capacities argue with careful attention. When the results of your debates are communicated to us it shall be our duty to confirm them."

THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND.

THE magnificent diamond which has for many weeks been the talk of the colony—the "Star of South Africa" belonging to Messrs. Lilienfeld Brothers, of Hope Town, variously valued at from £20,000 to £40,00 0,was brought down to Cape Town in the royal mail steamer Celt, on Tuesday, the 1st of June. As our readers have heard, it is the intention of the owners to send the great diamond to Europe by this fortnight's mail and after satisfying the curiosity of Port Elizabeth, and rendering very material service to one of the most deserving institutions of that town, it was forwarded on board the Celt for its destination. On Tuesday morning, soon after the steamer's arrival, it was shown to the Colonial Secretary, and the lower room of the Commercial Exchange building having been kindly lent for the purpose, it was exhibited on Wednesday from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 2, at a charge of 1s. 6d. per head to visitors and the proceeds of the exhibition given to the Ladies' Benevolent Society. "Niekerk's Pandeloque," or the "Star of South Africa," or the "South African Diamond," for it is a curiosity of many names, was an object for the investigation of many curious citizens. It can have disappointed no one as its purity and brilliancy are unquestionable. Within its sealed glass case, enclosing a yet smaller case, in which the precious object lay snug in velvet, in the full show of its beauty and in the custody of the inspector of police, who had two other officers at his elbows, besides one each at the inner and outer powers, while the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce attended to the financial part of the arrangements, the diamond that is to startle Mr. Gregory and convince Mr. Harry Emanuel, looked quite equal to its mission. Speaking plainly, it is about the size of an ordinary walnut with an unspoiled surface though irregular outline but no flow to detract from the value. At first sight it does not appear especially brillant—not so bright, perhaps, as other diamonds which have come down from the same neighbourhood still, when cut it may rival even the far famed Koh-i-noor for beauty, although not equalling it in size. The sum realized by the exhibition on Wednesday was, we understand, £25 18s. 6d. On Thursday, through the courtesy of those who have it in charge, it was again shown at the Exchange from 10 until 12, when the sum of £6. 2s. 6d. was taken.—*Cape Standard.*

DREAMER EXPERIENCE.

ANOTHER meeting of the committee of the Dialectical Society, which is investigating "spiritual manifestations," took place on Tuesday evening, July 6, for the purpose of receiving evidence on the subject of apparitions, dreams, and other phenomena of that kind. The Master of Lindsay said that on one occasion he saw the apparition of Mr. Home's late wife when sleeping in the same room with Mr. Home; the next day he saw, in an album, a photograph of the lady, and recognised the features as those he had seen the night previous. As to foretelling he remembered that a friend at Rome, when he was there, one day advised him to play on three particular numbers that evening. He declined. His friend said he had dreamed those numbers would win, and played for a small sum on those numbers, and won. A Mr. Rowcroft stated that he attended a *séance* last autumn, and among other extraordinary phenomena, he had seen a spirit hand moving the keys of an accordion, and heard "most brilliant music produced, no human hand being near the instrument;" that the family commenced a hymn tune, "but the key being too low for the instrument in a gentle tone gave the true pitch. The family then sang three verses, the spirit playing in perfect time and tune on the accordion." Mr. J. Jones, of Enomore-park, said that he had scores of times, in the presence of many persons, been touched by spiritual beings; felt that the sensation was like that which would be by the pressure of a glove filled with air; that he had often seen the form of a hand rise between the table and the cloth; that he had felt it, and on one occasion it dissolved while he was vigorously pressing it." A medical gentleman stated that a friend of his in the same profession called on a lady patient, who said "Do you believe in dreams? If so, last night I dreamt that the winner of the Derby would be No. 19 on the racing card." The doctor made inquiry, found No. 19 was "nowhere;" 20 to 1 against it; took the bets, and cleared £2,000. Another gentleman said that when his late wife was ill, early in March, he heard a voice, as if in the centre of his head repeating at short intervals, "the 7th, the 7th." The sound was clear, like a silver bell." Considering it a prediction as to the "fatal crisis day" of his wife he told the three attendants that the crisis day would be on the 7th of April, and requested them to remember the date. On the morning of that day, when his wife was leaning on the breast of one of her sons, she died.

HINTS IN REGARD TO WARM WEATHER.

(British Medical Journal.)

UNTIL the last few days there appeared every reason to believe that the year 1869 would boast of no summer at all, or at the most, "three days of sunshine and a thunderstorm;" but no sooner had our volunteers set themselves down on Wimbledon Common than the temperature rose, and during the week we have been exposed, off and on, to a close, damp, unpleasant, muggy heat. It is gratifying to see the increased precautions taken which the experience of former years has taught many of the volunteers to adopt against the evil effects of sun and heat. The white muslin band around the cap, or more simple still, the white pocket-handkerchief, so fastened as to protect the back of the neck, will avert many a headache, if not more serious illness. A flannel shirt worn next the skin both day and night is advisable: it is a bad heat-conductor, and protects the spine against the direct rays of the sun, and the chest and body against chill. It would be well if dark green, blue, and black coats were, when possible, put aside; and light-coloured, and more especially cotton, clothes worn instead. Heavy meals in the morning, before exposure and fatigue, are injudicious. Over-fatigue in the sun is one of the most frequent causes of sun-stroke and heat-apoplexy. Alcoholic drinks in the early part of the day should be specially avoided. Attention should at once be given to slight indisposition, and especially to diarrhœa. A cold bath in the early morning is refreshing and invigorating; it increases the action of the skin, and thus protects from the heat important vital organs. Attention to such simple precautions as these will greatly help to diminish the sick list this year, and increase the enjoyment and store of health to be derived from a fortnight's outing under canvas.

COLONEL EYRE.

(King's County Chronicle, June 2)

THE petition which this gallant gentleman has forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, discloses a case of very great hardship. After serving his country well for a quarter of a century Col. Eyre found himself by a sidewind, as it would appear, deprived of that position and those emoluments which should come as a matter of course to the brave defender of his country's cause and honour. We shall not at present enter into the merits of the case, nor would it be fitting that we should while there is any possibility of the matter being otherwise dealt with. We must, however, say that the prima facie case made by Col. Eyre and stated in his petition, this closes a very unsatisfactory state of things at head-quarters at the time in question, and a case of very great individual hardship. We hope for the honour of our army administration and the justice due to a gallant officer, that the affair will meet with a full and impartial investigation at the hands of the Chief Secretary. We understand that if this be not done steps will be taken to bring the case under the notice of Parliament. Col. Eyre has come of a family that has furnished not a few names to the roll of military fame. His father was engaged in the war of South American Independence, taking a very prominent part in the raising of men for the newly-established Republic of New Granada. He lost his life in the struggle and Mr. Eyre and her two children were brought to Europe. Col. Eyre, who now seeks justice at the hands of the Secretary for India, obtained a commission in the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry with which he saw a good deal of active service. He served against the Khosas in the Rann of Cutch in 1829, and against the Sheels in the campaign in Gozerat in 1835; with the field force in Sind in 1843, and was present at the battle of Hyderabad.

SPADE DRILL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequency with which the regular field days have been held during the last month at Aldershot, the subject of "spade drill" has received a considerable share of attention. Parties varying from two to five companies strong have been repeatedly exercised under the superintendence of Colonel Laffan and the engineer officers on the station. The parades for the purpose have been usually under the command of Major-General Lysons, C.B. The Royal Engineer Train has in each case bought and distributed the necessary tools. It has been ascertained that one wing of an ordinary infantry battalion can throw up cover sufficient for the whole regiment in an hour and a quarter in easy soil, each file of two men digging a six foot length of a trench about two-and-a-half feet deep and five feet wide, and throwing the earth to the front to form a low parapet. Of course such a work can be easily run over by man or horse; but there can be no doubt that the fire of the breech-loader would prevent its being directly approached by infantry or cavalry, as long as the defenders were properly supplied with ammunition. The working parties have, it is stated, been actually able in some cases to gain rough cover for themselves in twenty minutes; but it must be remembered that the ground at Aldershot is of an especially favourable character for the diggers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

(The Times, July 9.)

WE hear on good authority that the Punjab Tenancy Bill, which was passed through the Council of India with so much haste last autumn, and which has now become law, is giving increasing dissatisfaction and threatening to make our rule in that province most unpopular. The leading agricultural gentry have referred the matter to England, in the form of a petition to the Secretary of State, now on its way to the India Office, and accompanied, we hear, by a minute on the subject from the pen of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Donald M'Leod, who has always been strongly opposed to the bill in its present form as likely to produce much irritation. Similar petitions are being sent up to the Government of the North-West Provinces against some new land improvement bills now before the Council, and which seem intended to uproot the existing institution of the people. All eyes are on Lord Mayo, to see what action he will take.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SPAIN.

IF there is one feature more deserving of attention than another in the history of the Spanish Revolution, it is the progress—slow, but real—of the Republican party. Prim watches it anxiously. It is said that he is sorely puzzled. Those who accuse him of being governed mainly by ambition imagine that he is ready to rally to the strongest party willing to accept him as their chief. But the Republicans have become sceptical, having been once disappointed. Still, the conduct of Prim on the occasion of the Republican manifestation in memory of the revolutionary attempt of 1866 was peculiar. He encouraged Rivero to suppress the demonstration, promising the concurrence of the army; but when the moderation of the Republicans rendered a collision impossible he appears to have changed his tactics. He hastened home, threw off his military garb to adopt that of a civilian, and came forth to salute the Republican leaders and to fraternize with the leaders of the demonstration. Does this mean that the Spanish leader has an eye to the windward?—that he begins to see the growing power of that party whose programme he was the first to sign before landing at Cadiz? What is to be the destiny of this Republican party it is of course impossible to forecast, but we cannot help noting with interest the enthusiasm of its adherents. There is an incident just reported which is of no great moment, but which is worthy of mention as indicating in a quiet way not a little earnestness of feeling. Senor Paul is the Republican deputy of Xeres. A few weeks ago rather more than a hundred peasants proceeded secretly to his vineyards, and put his vines in perfect order. It was a hard day's work. Attempts were made to find out who the peasants were, and to pay them for their labour. They replied that they were amply paid by the manner in which Senor Paul defended their liberties in the Cortes. These were but day labourers who showed so much interest in the exertions of their Republican representative.—*Daily News,* July 9

DUMAS FILS.

WHO does not like to study all the varieties of humankind? There is one amiable variety of which we do not find many specimens in the proud English race; it is more commonly to be found on the other side of the channel—we mean the man of out-spoken vanity. Here is Alexandre Dumas the younger, who has been writing a letter in which he proclaims his own fame and decries it. It was announced that he would undertake the literary criticism of a certain journal. He writes to deny the report, and after declaring that he felt himself unfit for the kind of work which he was said, to be ready to undertake, he proceeds to assure the public that for all that he is not proud; that he thinks meanly of his own reputation; and that, indeed, he is rather bored by it. He finds that he is more known, admired, loved, chronicled, photographed, and celebrated than he cares to be; and he should like to be less famous and more useful. As he walks along the Boulevards he hears people say, "That's Dumas *fils*, who wrote the *Dame aux Camelias.*" When he goes into a shop the young girl who attends to his wishes gives him a smile that says to him distinctly—"I know you—you wrote the *Dame aux Camelias.*" But, alas! what is human glory? Not one person in a hundred knows who invented the electric telegraph, whereas the other ninety-nine do know who wrote the *Dame aux Camelias.* Young Dumas would rather be the unknown inventor than the famous author. He is indeed weary of his fame, and henceforth the means to be useful. The use to which he is going to turn himself, by the way, is the reformation of the theatre. That is a point on which we might have something to say, only that we have heard so much and so long of this projected reform that we begin to despair of it. We are more interested in regarding M. Dumas himself, whose letter deserves to rank among the curiosities of literature. We have nothing to say against the display of vanity which we find in it. He is only frank enough to say what other men as famous as he would naturally think. He is wrong only in supposing that he does not care for his renown. Were he to pass unnoticed through the streets he would soon feel uneasy, and begin to crave for the observation which is now, as he imagines, a weariness to him.—*Daily News.*

THE AFFAIRS OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

THE Duke of Newcastle's affairs came before the Court of Exchequer on July 7. In May last Mr. Padwick obtained a judgment against the duke for £95,000 for which sum execution was issued. About the same time, Messrs. Peters, the well-known coachmakers, seized the duke's sporting stud at Clumber, and the proceedings on July 7 were in the form of an interpleader issue to determine whether Mr. Padwick's execution on the duke's London mansion was a valid one, and also whether the horses seized by Messrs. Peters were the property of Mr. Padwick. Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Padwick's counsel, made a long statement to show the "perfectly honest and *bona fide* character" of all that gentleman's transactions with the duke, and asserted that of the whole £95,000 for which judgment had been obtained, his client had only received between £20,000 and £30,000. Messrs. Peters, having satisfied themselves that Mr. Padwick's claim was a good one, consented to a verdict for Mr. Padwick. Their own claim was only £700. On July 8 at Judge's Chambers two summonses in another action relating to the duke's affairs—Padwick v. Beyfus—came before Mr. Baron Martin, one praying that a commission should be granted to examine the Duke of Newcastle at Homburg. Mr. Baron Martin appointed a day to hear the arguments on the subject.

The case of "Gladstone v. Padwick" was again before the Court of Exchequer on July 9. It was a feigned issue to determine whether the property on the farm called Hardwick Grange, about three-quarters of a mile or a mile from the ducal mansion of Clumber, in Nottinghamshire, belonged to the plaintiffs, the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone and Lord de Tably, as executors of the will of the late Duke of Newcastle, or to Mr. Henry Padwick, who had recovered a judgment against the present duke for £95,000 on the 19th of May. The plaintiffs took possession of the property under a bill of sale, executed by the present duke in their favour, and at an earlier period of the same day the sheriff of Nottinghamshire seized the property at Clumber under a *fi. fa.* issued upon Mr. Padwick's judgment. It was admitted by the plaintiffs that the object of the bill of sale was to save the property at the Grange from the general wreck, but they denied having any actual notice or knowledge that a writ of *fi. fa.* had been delivered on the part of Mr. Padwick to the sheriff. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the Grange really formed a part of the duke's seat, and that the seizure at Clumber was constructively a seisure which included the property at that Grange, and consequently belonged to Mr. Padwick.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Bowen were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Mr. Denman, Q. C., and Mr. F. H. Lewis counsel for the defendant.

On the previous night the Lord Chief Baron suggested that as the matter resolved itself entirely into a question of law, it should be left to the court above in the shape of a special case setting out the reliable facts.

The leading counsel on each side approved of this mode of having the question settled, but neither would agree to a verdict being entered against him on the ground that it might create a prejudice one way. Both were determined to stand upon their rights and concede nothing.

On July 9 a long and earnest consultation took place beween the counsel and parties, and ultimately Mr. Denman announced to his lordship that they had agreed to these terms:—"The jury to be discharged; special case to be stated by Mr. Gray Q.C.; the Court to be at liberty to enter the verdict as it thinks fit, and to draw inferences of fact without prejudice, to the right, if any, of either party to apply to amend, issue, and order. The duke's examinations to be admitted as evidence before Mr. Gray, subject to all rights of examination or contradiction. Certificate for special jury. Judge's order to embody terms."

The Lord Chief Baron—That is the form in which I suggested the terms should be arranged, and I need not, therefore, say that I entirely approve of it.

The jury were then discharged accordingly.

INVESTITURE OF ORDERS.

ON Tuesday, July 6, Her Majesty held at Windsor Castle private investitures of the Orders of the Bath, of the Star of India, and of St. Michael and St. George. Lord Lucan, Sir James Y. Scarlett, Sir George Buller, and Sir A. K. Kuper were invested with the insignia of Knights Grand Cross of the Bath; and the following officers were knighted and received the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Order:—Vice-Admiral W. Ramsey, Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence E. Paget, Major-General F. Horn, Major-General A. A. T. Cunynghame, Major-General Lord George A. F. Paget, Major-General A. J. Lawrence, Major-General Horatio Shirley, Vice-Admiral H. R. Yelverton, Major-General W. Jones, Rear-Admiral B. J. Sulivan, Major-General John St. George, Major-General E. C. Warde, Major-General James Brind, Major-General the Right Hon. Percy E. Herbert, Major-General J. L. A. Simmons, Major-General Archibald Little, and Dr. T. G. Logan, Director-General of the Army Medical Department. Major-General George Le Grand Jacob received the insignia of Knight Commander of the Star of India; Lord Monck, Earl Grey, and Earl Russell were invested with the riband and badge as Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and the following were knighted and invested with the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Order:—Colonel Gore Brown, Count P. E. de Strzelecki, Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Sir Frederick Rogers, Mr. Henry Taylor, and Mr. T. F. Elliot.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Albert Streckeisen as Agent and Consul-General in London for the Swiss Confederation.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. J. B. Gould as Consul at Birmingham; of Mr. Evan R. Jones as Consul at Newcastle; and of Mr. F. S. Richards as Consul at Leeds for the United States of America.

The Earl of Kellie is elected and chosen by the Peers of Scotland to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Consul-General at Caracas, reporting that by a circular of the 8th June last, the Venezuelan Government have declared the port of Maracaibo closed to the importation of foreign merchandize, but that vessels which had left their port of lading before receiving information of this determination would be permitted to enter.

A period of ten days has, in addition, been granted to vessels loading or under charter for Maracaibo to complete their cargoes, it being understood that material of war is not to form any part of such cargoes.

ADMIRALTY, 6TH JULY.

Lieutenant Harcourt Thomas Gammell has this day been promoted to the rank of